PALMER
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The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 33 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1923. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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Single Copy Two Annas.

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Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

Cure Your Eye.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucomo, Iritis Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of mature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

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THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER.
Annas 12 per tin.
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Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggist

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.
1923			
10th	February	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th	"	KHYBER	9,014
24th	"	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd	March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th	"	DEVANHA	8,092
17th	"	CHINA	7,958
24th	"	MOREA*	10,911
31st	"	MANTUA	10,902
7th	April	MALWA	10,941
14th	"	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st	"	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th	"	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th	May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th	"	PLASSY	7,393
19th	"	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th	"	CHINA	7,958

*Through steamers from China.

†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about		Steamers.	Tons.
1923.			
16th	February	MASULA*	7,261
7th	March	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th	"	DOMALA	8,441
30th	"	MATIANA	9,900
13th	April	MULBERA	9,100
27th	"	MANTOLA	8,963
11th	May	DUMANA	8,600
25th	"	MERKARA	9,285

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923			
24th	February	SOUDAN	
24th	March	SICILIA	
28th	April	SOUDAN	
31st	May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923. 9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China.
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
8th February	KARMALA	East & S. Africa, 3-30 P.M.
8th "	BARPETA	Busra via K'war and Karachi. Coasting.
9th "	VARELA	Busra viaKarachi
10th "	LINGA	Karachi viaK'war
12th "	VITA	Karachi viaK'war

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 128.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	10th February 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	15th February 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agent.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
61 Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrivals.	Dep.
Awa Maru	J. Saito.	6022	28 Jan.	10 Feb.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5865.	13 Feb.	27 Feb.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3767	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Tsutsumi	5059	2 March	14 March
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16 March	30 March

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BOMBAY MANGALORE WEEKLY SERVICE.

S. S. "BRITOMART"

Sails from Alexandra Ferry Wharf No. 1, on SATURDAY 10th inst. 1923, at 12-30 (S. T.) touching at Malwan, Vingurla, Pangim, Marmagoa and Southern Ports upto to Mangalore.

Electric Lights, Excellent Cabins, Caterer on Board.

For particulars apply

MANAGING AGENTS.
PANDIT MASUREKAR & Co.,
69, Cowasji Patel Street.
or
A 1, Pragmahal, Dhobi Talao.

THE MOGUL LINE

BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS VIA KARACHI.

S. S. "SHUJA" 4932 tons is expected to sail hence for Mauritius about the 5th March, 1923.

She has excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers. For freight and passage money and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.

16, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.

KHANDWANI STEAMSHIP LINE

S. S. "ORURO"

will sail on or about the 10th instant, with Passengers and Cargo for Persian Gulf Ports, will also take Transhipment Cargo for Baghdad via Basra.

Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and Deck Class Passengers.

For rates of Freight and Passage, please apply to:—

DADA MIA KHANDWANI,
389, Memonwada Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.
(Tele. No. 2296.)

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	„ 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	29,90,390
Reserve Fund	Rs.	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meehana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Muganlal H. Kantavala Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital		£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital		£1,000,000
Reserve Fund		£300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised		100,00,000
Capital Issued		50,00,000
Capital Subscribed		56,00,000
Capital Paid-up		25,88,190
Reserved Fund		18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
AmballaCity	Hyderabad (Sind)	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant	Jullundur	Okara (Deesste Montgomery).
Bombay	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	
Gojra	Multan City	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DEB RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		2,37,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22	...	59,52,112/8

HEAD OFFICE:
62-66, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.

E. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Horaby Road, Bombay

Post Box No. 207.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000	$00—	£10,952,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000	$00—	£ 5,228,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000	$00—	£6,035,280

(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
61, Liberty Street,
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:— Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambuco, do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL: Aveiro, Beja Braganza, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem oe Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punshal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Azores), Angra do Heroismo (Azores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bike), Mozzamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete. Quelimane, Mozambique Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA: Macau.
TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. DE SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 1,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—
J. C. BOSE.
The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	55,84,500
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922	36,82,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.

For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
J. A. KIMBER, General Manager.
S. N. BANERJEE, Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. and C. I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. and A. Graham and Company,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

When you spend so much for your clothes, why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT THE CAVEL STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 10th February at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. Monji Jutha, Narottam Jutha and Haridas Jutha and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Gordhandas Mavji in virtue of the power of Sale reserved unto the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd January 1921, the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises in one or more lots.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Fazandars of K. A. J. Comes and others together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty-four square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts being a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26 New No. 189 old survey No. 252 and 122 and New Survey No. 199 and bounded on the East by the public road and a temple, on the West by the property formerly of Govind Abaji and of Jagannath Shankershetha, on the North by the property formerly of Venkoba Dayahataji and on the South by Atmaram Vishwanath and of Harischandra Bhaora which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3795 and 3796 and Street No. 136.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 244 yards or thereabouts to the last document and 245.5 according to the plan situate at Cavel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3786, Street No. 129 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Sadshiv Shanker Agasker, on or towards the West by the property of Edulji Adurji Homji, on or towards the North by the property of Gordhandas Mavji and on or towards the South by the property of Gordhandas Mavji and being a portion of land bearing Collector's old No. 26, New No. 169 and old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199.

THIRDLY: All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Fazandari tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenues (along with other land) under old No. New No. old Survey No. and New Survey No. 199 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public passage on or towards the West partly by the property formerly of Jamnadas Harakhji Saughu and now of Himatlal Jugaldas partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Amchandra Gokharkar, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Chandrabhagabai widow of Pandrinath Sadasiv Hate and now of Gordhandas Mavji and on or towards the North by the property belonging to the said Francis Cathedral Church and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3787 and Street No. 130.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had on application to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office at Ash Lane, Fort or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SHAIKH ABDULLA PAKMODIA STREET AND SHAIKH ABDULLA DOCTOR STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1923, at 4-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) respectively, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri Damji Mawji, Chapsi Cooverji, Khimji Hirji Kayani and Vasanji Sojpal, the Trustees of the Temple of Shri Anantnathji Mataraj the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th March 1919 and made between Esofally Jivji Bangliwalla of the one part and the said Messrs. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, Damji Mavji, Chamsi Cooverji Khimji Hirji Kayani and Vasanji Sojpal of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Essofally Jivji Bangliwalla the Mortagagor in exercise of the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th March 1919, the undermentioned valuable properties on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—Property at Shaikh Abdulla, Pakmodia Street, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement (218) two hundred and eighteen square yards, be the same a little more or less together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises erected and built thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaikh Abdulla Pakmodia Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2675, New No. 2682, Old Survey No. 1208 and New Survey No. 4511, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under "C" Ward No. 6964 and Street Nos. 69, 71 and 73, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the Government Public Road, on or towards the North by the house of Bohra Currimji Hakimji and on or towards the South by the house of Bohra Lookmanji Sullemanji.

SECONDLY:—Property at Shaikh Abdulla, Doctor Street, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-four and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Island of Bombay at Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2832 and 2833 and New No. 9818 and Old Survey Nos. 1010, 1009 and New Survey No. 4386 and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7016 and Street Nos. 111 to 115 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage or gutter, on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the North by the house of Ranchhod Bhagwan and on or towards the South by the house of Ghelabhai Khanbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, Vakil for the Mortgagees, at his office at Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4063.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES.

Auction Sale of a large quantity of Miscellaneous Medical and Surgical Stores, such as surgical instruments (Forceps, Scissors, Knives, Lancets, Needles, etc.), Drugs and Chemicals, Tablets, (Medicinal, Hypodermic, Opthalmic) Field Equipment, Dressings, Veterinary Stores, Veterinary companions: Officers Chests, Tooth Rasps, Air cushions, splints, Kettles of sterilisers, Hypodermic syringes, Corkscrews, Tin cutters, Wire cutters, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Surplus Stores Depot, Colaba (Barrack Master's yard) opposite old Colaba Railway Station, the above mentioned goods.

Many attractive and useful lots will be put up to suit both large and small buyers. Medical practitioners and Merchants will find lots to suit their wants.

Single items as well as large quantities will be put up for sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, or at the abovementioned place of sale or at the office of the undersigned and which will be read out at the commencement of the auction sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1922 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 202-204: 30-34: 46: 48-50: 511: Case No. 99: 350: 353: 354: 34: 1st Nowroji Hill Road and Doongri Street.

Building St. Nos. 22: Case No. 10: Mazagon Road.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Portable Steam Engines; Steam Crane; Drop Forged Spanners; Gas Meters; Rotary Converters; New Armatures for Dynamos; Twist Drills; Bellast Screens; Drilling Machines; Metal Alloy; Air Receivers; Wagons; Steam Winding Engine; Steam Boilers; Portable Bailing Presses; Spades and Shovels; Grabs; Marshall Steam Tractors; Steel Frame work for Shed; Steel Tyres; Bulb Angles; Miscellaneous tools, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1923 and on the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores, Haji Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cen. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditiins which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1923, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club the following goods:—

A quantity of unserviceable Medical Stores, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 119 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, near Old Troop Shed, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Mohomedally Essabhoy's godown.

119 Bales Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1923.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 76, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the following parties concerned, household furniture, iron safes, photographs, jewellery, etc., comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, drawing room set of sofas and chairs, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, almirah, teapoys, easy chair, sofas, cash box, carpets, marble tables, Oliver typewriter, chest of drawers, rocking chair, Baba cot, iron single cots, palm stands, watches, phonographs, time-pieces, Baba gharry, steel cash box, bookstand, electric lamps, etc.

Iron safes of different sizes:—

Godfrey's safes sizes 24 by 26 by 28 by 30 by 36 by 40in.

George safe sizes 30 inches.

Davison safes sizes 30 by 40 inches.

Jewellery by order of the concerned:—

Diamond and emerald bracelet, necklaces, single diamond rings, booty, earrings, pearl mala, bangles, etc.

By order of a private gentleman:—

4 pearl bangles, 1 lot silverware, 1 pair diamond kudas.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Goolam Husein:—

1 diamond collar button.

Property of one Parsee gentleman:—

4 pearl bangles of 2 strings.

Property on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE, IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FERGUSSON ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Shamji Girdhar, Tribhovan Girdhar and Dayalji Girdhar and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mahomedally Abdulji Chhagan and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th day of October 1921 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 17th February, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (partly Foras and partly freehold and partly redeemed) containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two and seven-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 322. 84, 297, 690, New No. A/12358, A/11987 and 12311 and New Survey Nos. 2/2809, 2768 and 1/2766 together with messuage tenement or dwelling house already standing thereon or in course of construction assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "G" Ward Nos. 2218 (5), 221 (6) and 2220 and Street Nos. 1214 (d), 1114 (3) and 1216 and all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Fergusson Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Narayan Mahadeorao Dange and partly by the property of Frederick B. Stratton, on or towards the West by the property of the said Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden and Phirosha Cowasji Bhmji, on or towards the North by the said Fergusson Road and on or towards the South by the property of the said Frederick B. Stratton.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT D'SOUZA STREET, MANDVI, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Bai Jamnabai widow of Ranchhordas Hirji Assoo and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Jamnadas Gokuldas and Gomtibai widow of Gokuldas Haridas and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th day of November 1919 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February 1923 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent situate at D'Souza Street Mandvi, in the City of Bombay together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 235 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 497, 586, 1490 and New Nos. A/6124, 6247, 7428, Old Survey Nos. 948, 948, 947, New Survey No. 1A/2273 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1782, 1786 and Street Nos. 1-4, 54-60 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of at one time the mortgagors but now of Narayandas Kanji, on or towards the South by the property of Keshavji Damji, on or towards the West by the property of Mepla Moosa and on or towards the East by the said D'Souza Street and which premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BAGS NITRATE OF SODA.

By order of the Agents of the Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th February, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the compound of Morarji Gokaldas Mills, Sopari Baug, Parel:—

63 bags Nitrate of Soda Invo. No. 464 (slightly damaged by water).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LAL BAUG WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Mr. Vrajlal Jivandas and Bai Javerbai wife of the said Vrajlal Jivandas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Lingaya Sayana and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage dated 6th day of May 1919 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Friday the 9th March, 1923 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Improvement Trust leasehold land with two buildings standing thereon known as plot No. 6 and 7 Lalbaug Estate containing by admeasurement 1096 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a proposed 20 feet road, on or towards the North by plot No. 8 leased to Fakirmahomed Hoosein, on the South-East by 20 feet road, on the South by plot No. 5 leased to Chhagan Gulam Hoosein and Manji Gulam Hoosein and on the West by Soparibaug Road, bearing New Survey No. 2567, 2569 and bearing Municipal "F" Ward No. 544 (2) 544 (3) and Street Nos. 7A and 7B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable immovable Property, situate at Arab Lane, Grant Road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 4224 of 1921.

Haya, widow, and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Haya and others ..... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Shaikh Mustafa bin Abdul Latif, Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions given in the Consent Decree dated the 1st day of February, 1922, made in Suit No. 4224 of 1921, wherein Haya, widow, and others are the plaintiffs and Haya and others are the defendants, the following property will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1923, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of Grant Road Cross Lane, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (3,441) square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 484, New No. 14002, Old Survey No. 24, and New Survey No. 6958, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2482 to 2491, Street Nos. 16 and 1 to 10, and bounded on towards the North by the property of Jamsetji Ruttonji, on or towards the East by the Grant Road Cross Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Shri Venkati Sakharam Gopaldas and on or towards the West by the property of Nagoo Ashimoran together with their appurtenances.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver and Special Commissioner, at their office, Old Agra Bank Buildings, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.

ANNA PAVLOVA

THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCER.

TO-DAY
Wednesday 7th at 5-30
CHILDREN'S MATINEE
All children under 12 HALF PRICE.
Programme will include
"THE FAIRY'S DOLL" and
"THE SWAN"

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.
PROGRAMME No. 4

FRIDAY, 9th at 5-30.
SPECIAL MATINEE

In aid of Madame Pavlova's Home for Russian Refugee children, St. Cloud, Paris.

Plans at ROSE Co., Ltd., up to 6 p. m After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
A Paramount Picture in 5 Reels.
IDOLS OF CLAY
FEATURING:—
MAE MURRAY.

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES LTD,
Present
THE ITALA FILM CO.'S
MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION
"PHANTOM OF THE LAKE"
"PHANTOM OF THE LAKE"
Gripping,—Appealing,—Irresistible.
IN SEVEN TERRIFIC REELS

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB UNIVERSAL JEWEL PRODUCTION
8 Reels—8,000 feet—To-Night and This Week.
"THE STORM"
featuring the popular Stars
HOUSE PETERS & VIRGINIA VALLI
"THE STORM"
NO COMEDY OR GAZETTE IN THE PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT: ; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD TELEPHONE NO. 3455.
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
After a long interval
Shakuntala or the Lost Ring
(THE FAMOUS STORY BY MAHAKAVI KALIDAS.)

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
TO-NIGHT
TH
National Film Co's
mythological production
VAMAN AVATAR
OR
BALI RAJA.

NEXT WEEK
A sensational Indian mythological production
MAHA NANDA
produced by SHRIYUT PHALKE
The famous producer of
BIRTH of KRISHNA.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wednesday 7th February 1923 (Night 8-30) P. M.
EKACHAPYALA.
Saturday 10th February 1923 (Night 8 P. M.)
SAUBHADRA.
Sunday 11th February 1923 (Noon 3 P. M.)
MANAPAMANA.
Manager.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
on
Wednesday 7th Feb. 23 at 9 P. M. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI.

NEW PLAY OF 3 HOURS
Turungachya Darat
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
on
SATURDAY the 10th Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S. T.) and
SUNDAY the 11th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 P. M.
"THE DECOY"

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT——3RD WEEK
Present
Pathe superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
(3 Episodes Reels)
Romance! Thrill!! Adventure!!!
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Maharastra Natak Mandali

will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
ON
Wednesday 7th February 1923 (9 p. m.) Night.
VICHITRA LILA.
(by Mr. Joshi, Author of MAYECHA POOT).
Manager.

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
DAMAJI

Note the change in time and rates:—
Sunday 3 Shows:—7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.
Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0.
On other days 4 Shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show:—3-30 p. m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12.
1st class As. 9. Second class As. 7 and 3rd class As 4.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, age over 30 knowing Hindi and English, to serve as a Teacher and a Companion. Apply to Box No. 8980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6264

WANTED—District and Provincial AGENTS CANVASSERS and TRAVELLING AGENTS for the sale of our high class Swadeshi cigarettes. For terms please apply to the BHARAT TOBACCO CO, 342, Bazaar Road, opposite Chakar Bandra. (Bombay.)
A. R.6328.

WANTED—A TYPIST must be a graduate and strong in English. Stenographer preferred. Salary Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 400 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A

WANTED.—Immediately a SURVEYOR on a consolidated salary of Rs. 80 per mensem for road survey and preparation of projects. Apply with copies of testimonials to RAO SAHEB R. R. ABHYANKER, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Chanda, C. P.
A 15625

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER with long experience and capable of attending to erection and working of machinery and boilers and electrical installation. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9001 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R6351

WANTED.—A GUARANTEE BROKER to push Products of well known British Firm of Paint and Varnish manufacturers. Apply by letter in the first place to, MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., P. O. Box 122.
A 15580

WANTED for Pitman's Shorthand Speed Practice youths desirous of acquiring High Speed in Shorthand as well as Touch Typewriting. Special facility for advanced students. Also beginners' classes in Touch Typewriting and Shorthand Theory. (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.). Guaranteed Individual Coaching until successful. Join early. Enrolment Daily. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ASSISTANT with varied commercial experience qualified in Accounts, Shorthand, etc., seeks SITUATION. Good organizer and pushing Salesman. Has been in sole charge of a first class British Life office. Please write Box No. 9011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6384

SMART EDUCATED MAHOMEDAN LAD of diplomatic nature will work as Companion or Private Secretary. Knows Gujarathi. Apply Box No 9007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6367

A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT seeks extra work from 10 to 2 p.m. Apply Box No. 8995, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
B R6312

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—First class pucca built GODOWN with stone floor, 3,250 square feet, nea Byculla Club. Apply MACLEOD & CO., Sultan Building, Fort Street.
C15583

TO LET—FLATS in "Adorn House", Sopariwag Road, Parel. Apply Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY & CO., 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi.
C R6333

TO BE LET—Ground and second floor of a Bungalow No. 41-43. Pedder Road. Apply at the place.
C R6344

TO LET.—FLAT on 3rd floor building at the corner of Nepean Sea Road and Gowalia Tank Road. Apply SALEMAHOMAD PEERMAHOMAD & Co., Khadak
C R6368

TO LET—At Borivli, well furnished GROUND FLOOR with best accommodation and also adjoining separate bungalow, having spacious garden with good well water. 10 minutes' walk from station. See DHARAMDAS DWARKADAS, Boti Mansion, Sandhurst Road, from 9 to 10 a.m.
C R6381

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post. Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—Rs. FIVE THOUSAND on interest to increase business in a well paying concern for limited period. Write Box No. 8996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R6314

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Several valuable new ESTATE. Bombay and up-country, yielding very handsome returns, splendid opportunity for capitalists. Apply personally Mr. E. K PALIA, opp. Imperial Bank of India new premises, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
G R6370

FOR SALE—PRIVATE OFFERS INVITED from purchasers of well situated three-storied house, "Hari Building opposite Old Custom House, Fort. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, 20, Apollo Street, Fort.
G 15491

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—A SUGAR FACTORY in Gujrat located:—The district of Sugar Cane cultivation capable to produce 10 tons Sugar per day from Sugar Cane or Gur also of manufacturing spirits alcohol. Factory is equipped with all arrangements to work all 365 days of the year. Recently to start work immediately. Estimated cost of a similar factory to-day about 20 lakhs. But owner will clear it off for eight lakhs only for personal reason; intending purchasers should apply immediately to Box No 9008, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
G R6371

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

FOR SALE.—Or HIRE on long lease a completely equipped MACHINE FACTORY and FOUNDRY in Bombay, capable to produce first class of machinery, such as Gins looms, etc., and all classes of castings, location in the centre of all Mills and Factories. Those anxious to buy or take up or lease should apply personally E. K. PALIA, 72, Apollo, Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R6372

AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters; stocked in sizes of 30 60, 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825
4

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Brand new 19 B.H.P. Tangyes, brand new 22 B.H.P. Hornsby Oil Engines, complete with Pipes. Pulleys also 5½ B.H.P. Crossley and 10 and 11½ B.H.P. National rebuilt Oil Engines for sale at very favourable rates. Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & CO., 58, Old Custom House Rd. Fort, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE and IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—Secondhand Brooks and Doxey's Scultchers, Drawing Frames, Hoppers and Howard and Bullough's Slubbing and Drawing Frames, all guaranteed. Complete in working order. Apply Mr. E. K. PALIA, 72, Apollo Street, Fort.
K R6376

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—3 second-hand GIGGARS of 45in. width and 3 Giggars of 72in. width for sulphur colour. State condition and lowest quotations. Apply Box No. 9010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R6375

WANTED—Time and Date of Birth to tell you the correct Future. For particulars, please apply to Box No. 8970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R6232

WANTED—9" and 12" thick COPING STONE, in very large quantities, for Delisle Road overbridge. Suppliers to quote lowest special rates F. O. R. Lower Parel (B. B. and C. I. Ry.) with samples of stone G. S. CHANDEL, Patel Building, (2nd Floor). Lower Parel (Bombay).
P R6332

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

COTTAGE PIANO by Chappell Rs. 500 and Allison's Grand Cottage Rs. 750. Any offers. R. MASTER, Moos Building, Grant Road.
N R6380

MOTOR LAUNCH.—FOR SALE. Apply for particulars to Box No. 9004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6363

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMP-COLLECTORS!—A large collection of Native States and Foreign Stamps at reduced rates. Send for list. Bargains for every one. 300 different unused Stamps Rs. 4-15. PETER DE SOUZA, Jhansi.
L R6383

RUPEES 200 A MONTH—Can be earned by either Sex by working two hours a week at their spare time. Dr. F. Rahman's Grand Money Making Book for Rs. 2/4 only. Apply sharp to:—M. ZAHUR AHMAD, Sadar Bazaar, Bareilly Cantonments.
L R6191

SPORTS.

A
PERFECT DAY
with
RIGHT ROYAL
DIVIDENDS PAID TO EACH
RESIDENT

of Bombay, who backed PERFECT DAY (Rs. 77 win, 30/8 place), RIGHT ROYAL (Rs. 317 win, 70 place) and RESIDENT (Rs. 391/8 win, 101/8 place) which, with EARL (Rs. 85/8) Nicety, Silver Image, Magical Mike, Some Scribe, Sauce and Quarryman were included in

RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS.
for the Big Meeting, 1st Day.
CONSULT HIM.
Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

TRY THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by Capt. NEMO. For this Bombay Races, 2nd Meeting, Wednesday the 7th February. 3 Winners and 4 Places only for Rs. 5. Try your chance, you won't be sorry. Available Race days only, 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, 1st Floor, behind Rose and Co.
S R6374

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PIANO REPAIRS—Skilfully executed at minimum cost. Best materials guaranteed. R. MASTER, Moos Building, Grant Road.
T R6378

PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR, specially used for Gent's suits. Very durable, simple and cheap. For samples. Apply GANGA STORES, Kasganj U. P.
T R6287

CARBON PAPERS for Typewriters of a very superior quality expressly made for us and put up in nice pads. Price and quality compare well with bazar goods WARDEN & CO., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 1331.
T 15527

£2 TO £30 MONTHLY—With two pounds you can make big income. We tell you what to do and how to do it. Wake up and start now. It is a quick certain way to earn money. Enclose 2 annas stamps. MARSHAL & Co., Sialkot City.
T. R.6276.

OFFERS INVITED for sale of Variety s 15, 18 and 25 H. P. 400 volt A. C. slip ring motors. 960 R. P. M. complete with pulley., starter, overload and no volt release. Apply Box No. 9006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6366

FOR SALE—(1) 18" best nickel railway time keeper POCKET WATCHES. Price Rs. 36/- per dozen. (2) 14 carat GOLD WRIST WATCHES with luminous hands and dial, best lever jewelled movement. Price Rs. 42/8/0 each. Apply Box No. 9005 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
T R6365

TYPEWRITERS.—Fox Portable Typewriters Improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Rem 7, Rs. 90, Empire 1	90
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Noiseless, makes no noise	125
Oliver 2, Rs. 90, 3, Rs. 110, 5, Rs. 135, Brief	140
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	200
Mercedes, German make, strong machine	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185	200
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 190, Brief, Silent ...	225
Yost 20, Rs. 150, Brief, Dec Tabs.	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 275, Brief	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new...	
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used...	
Corona Folding, 207, Remington Portable,	27

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay. Telephone No. 1223.

PROFESSION

WHITE LEPROSY.
SURELY CURED IN ONE DAY.

WHITE SPOTS are changed at once on applying 3 times only by its quick marvellous effect. Price returned if not cured. Small tin Rs. 3-8, big Rs. 6.

FACE POWDER.—It removes blotches pimples, black spots etc., from the face and imports fascinating complexion and charming beauty. Rs. 4/5 per tin.

FAQIR'S GIFTS.—A most successful remedy for destroying the spots of small-pox. Rs. 4/5 per tin.

FAQIRI MEDICAL STORE No. 6.
Darbhanga. (Bihar).
R6324

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

KANERI CAVES, BORIVLI.

VISITORS to the Kaneri Caves are warned that the whole of my jungle of Magathana (which includes the Kaneri Caves) is CLOSED on SUNDAY 18th February, 1923 and no one will be allowed to enter the said Jungle on that day.

JANMAYJAY CHUBILDAS,
Proprietor Magathana and Kaneri Caves,
BORIVLI.
Dated the 6th Februaary, 1923.
CR6369

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1923, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director,
Bombay. 26th January, 1923. C15536

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

COMPETITION FOR DESIGNS FOR FACADES OF BUILDINGS IN INDIAN STYLE.

THE DESIGNS submitted in this competition will be on Exhibition at the Civics Exhibition at the Royal Institute of Science from TUESDAY, February 6th to WEDNESDAY February 14th 1923.

The Exhibition will be open free to the public daily from 10 a. m to 6 p.m.

3rd February 1923.
C.15613.

NOTICE.

TO LET on lease for short or long period, plots of land of various dimentions, situate at Dock Yards Road Mazgaon, opposite the Parsi Agiary, Tramway line on two sides and very near the Wadi Bunder Station and the Docks. Eminently, suited for godowns, workshops and residential quarters. Apply immediately to Messrs. PANDIA & Co., Solicitors at their Office No. 76, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
C15601

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT
GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.
For particulars apply to:—
PURUSHOTAM VITHALDAS &CO.,
No. 1 Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 13th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Maha Shivratri) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th February, 1923.
C15635

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1923, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. W. H. Himbury, General Manager of the British Cotton Growing Association, has kindly promised to read a paper on

"Present and Future Cotton Supplies."

All persons interested in the cotton trade are cordially invited to be present.

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 6th February, 1923.
C15629

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1923, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1922.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 26th January, 1923.
C15535

GOBHAI KARANJIA, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 359-361, Abdul Rehman Street, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the period ending 20th October 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer who retires by rotation, but is eligible fon re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of February 1923 to 3rd day of March 1923 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. N. GOBHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office during business hours on and after the 14th day of March, 1923, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 17th day of February 1923 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
R6385

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one secondhand Ten ton Steam Road Roller by Messrs Avelling and Porter, Ltd., is to be Sold by Public Auction on 26th February 1923 at Baroda at 2 p.m. in the Pipe Testing Yard workshop, opposite Baroda Station.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned. The roller can be seen in the Pipe Testing Yard during office hours except Sundays and Holidays.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
City Division.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Baroda City Division,
Baroda, 3rd February, 1923.
C15631

TENDERS.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TENDER FOR CLOTHING

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of clothing to the Company's Uniformed Staff. Tender forms and all information can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's office, Colaba Tramway Depot.

C. N. MOBERLY,
General Manager.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1923.
C15608

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of firewood at the Mahim Hindoo Burning ground, suitable for burning dead bodies from 1st March, 1923. Rates to be for delivery at the destination.

K. N. MAHALE,
Honorary Secretary,
Mahim and Worli Hindoo Burning and Burial Grounds Committee.
Address:—145, Bazar Road, Mahim.
R6362

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received upto 4 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1923, for the construction of a Metalled Road at Poona, in connection with the Race Course Property of the Western India Turf Club.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F. S. Arc. L.C.E., M.C.I., &c.,
Architects, &c.
Morarbhai Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C15631

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUIT NO. 622 OF 1921

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

GAJANAND PODDAR
vs.
ISHAQBHOY ESOOFALI.

To
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted this suit in this Court against you for recovery of Rs. 5,133-9 being the amount due to the plaintiff in respect of dealings and transaction in shares with interest and for costs of this suit you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and to file your written statement within 28 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff's case on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

And take notice that in default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

(Sd.) N. GHATAK.
Master.
B. P. CHUNDER,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff,
11, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta,
Dated this 1st day of February, 1923.
C15627

SUIT NO. 621 OF 1921

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

GAJANAND PODDAR
vs.
BOLAKIDAS TRIBHUBANDAS & CO.

To
BOLAKIDAS TRIBHUBANDAS & CO.,
The Defendant Firm abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted this suit in this Court against you for recovery of Rs. 4,969-11-3 being the amount due to the plaintiff for dealings and transactions in shares with interest thereon and for costs of this suit you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the office of the Registrar of this Court within 10 days and to file your written statement within 14 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff's case on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

And take notice that in default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

(Sd.) N. GHATAK.
Offg. Master.
B. P. CHUNDER,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff,
11, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta,
Dated this 1st day of February, 1923.
C15628

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. JAL BEZONJI KANGA that the partnership hitherto subsisting between our said client and Naoroji Bezonji Kanga and Kaikobad Bezonji Kanga carrying on business as manufacturers of Aerated Waters, Commission Agents and Merchants at Victoria Road Mazgaon, without the Fort of Bombdy, under the style and firm of "Kanga and Co." has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 1st day of January, 1923, so for as concerns our said client Jal Bezonji Kanga who has retired from the said firm as from the said date.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm of "Kanga and Co." will be received and paid respectively by the said Naoroji Bezonji Fanga and Kaikobad Bezonji Kanga who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership under the same style and firm of "Kanga and Co."

Dated this 29th day of January, 1923.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Mr. Jal Bezonji Kanga
C15566

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between JAL BEZONJI KANGA, NAOROJI BEZONJI KANGA and KEKOBAD BEZONJI KANGA carrying on business as Manufacturers of Aerated Waters, Commission Agents and Merchants at Victoria Road, Mazgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, under the style and firm of "Kanga and Co." has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st day of January, 1923, so far as concerns the said Jal Bezonji Kanga who has retired from the said firm as from the said date.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Naoroji Bezonji Kanga and Kekobad Bezonji Kanga who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership under the same style and firm of "Kanga and Co."

Dated this 29th day of January, 1923.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Messrs. Kanga and Co.
C15565

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY OF 20 DOUBLE ROLLER GINS AT BHILAVADI, NEAR RAILWAY STATION, SATARA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms the Ginning and Press Factory of 23 double rollers, Gins and Press with Finisher and together with buildings, outhouses and godowns and about 30 acres of land in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES; LIGHTERS AND GOLD FOUNTAINS PENS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Banks concerned.

1 Parcel containing, 9ct. gold cigar and cigarette cases and lighters and 18 ct. gold fountain pen.

By order of Messrs. Carimbhai Ebrahim and Sons Ltd.

One lot about 47 P. C. Ceiling fans.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred office Shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landau.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 English Landau.
1 B. S. A. English Motor Car 20 H.P. 4 cylender, Bosch magneto No. 5788.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT PYDHONI ROAD AND AT KAMBEKER STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon attorneys for the owner Mr. Haji Noormahomed Haji Esmail Noovani, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant will sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

Property at Pydhoni Road.—All that parcel of Fazendari land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the South Side of Pydhoni Road containing about 163 square yards, Registered in the Collector's Book under Old No:—— New No:—— old Survey No:—— new Survey No:—— and Cadestral Survey No. 1358 and bounded on the East by Kambeker Street on the West by Halalkhor's passage on the North by property of the Vendor, secondly described and on the South by Pydhoni Road and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 2160 and Street Nos. 96—100.

Property at Kambeker Street. All that parcel of Fazendari land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kambeker Street containing about 178 square yards and Registered by the Collector under old No:—— New No:—— old Survey No:—— New Survey No:—— and Cadestral Survey No: 1357 and bounded on the East by Kambeker Street on the West by porperty of Abdulamia Dhondwani on the North by property of Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa and on South by property of the Vendor firstly described and assessed by Municipality under Ward No. 2610 (2) and Street No. 120—22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the Vendor or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. HASSAN ABU BAKER, has purchased the undermentioned property at the Public Auction held on 1st day of February, 1923, by Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver in Suit No. 1758 of 1918, wherein Rabiabai, widow of Moosa Haji Joonas Noorani, is the plaintiff and Zuleikhabai, daughter of Moosa Haji Joonas Noorani, and others, are the defendants. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are being required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being in old town on the South side of the Khadak or Combad Bowal Row, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (273) two hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1309 and 1309 and New Survey No. 1/2952 and in the Books of the Municipal Assessment under Street Nos. 209-13 and Ward No. 1044 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage common to the premises and the house of Arol Manoz on or towards the West by the house of Daniel Solomon, on or towards the North by the said Combad Bowal Row and on or towards the South partly by the property of the Moosa Haji Joonas, partly by the property of Jivraj Manji and also partly by the property of Khoja Ahmed Habib.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1923.

PIROJSHAH BOMONJI CHOKSI,
for Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C15620

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very Old China and Georgian Mahogany, and Blackwood Household Furniture, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 8th Feb. 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay Garage premises, Apollo Bunder, opp. Yacht Club Chambers, the very rare and Old China and Mingworks, old Blackwood Georgian Mahogany furniture Zoonda almyrahs, blackwood inlaid carved round table, brass folding teapoys, chiffoniers blackwood palm stands, fancy cabinets, Cheval glass, telescopic dining table on castors, sideboards, blackwood beds, chairs, easy chairs, pier and card tables etc. etc.

Property of Nigel F. Paton, Esq. of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

Furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co. Attorneys for Mr. Chhaganlal Atmaram the Surviving mortagee and on account ard at the risk of Salumbibi widow of Abdullabhai Oomarbhai Nakhoda and daughter of Gulam Nabi Amirbhai Messrs CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 5th day of March 1923 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises the valuable property described in the schedule hereunder in pursuance of the power of Sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 21st day of December 1917 and the further charge dated the 27th day of November 1919 made between the mortgagor Salumbibi widow of Abdullabhai Oomarbhai Nakhoda of the one part and he said Chhaganlal Atmaram and another of the other part.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Bapu Khote Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 101 3/9 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1048 and New No. 8227 New Survey No. 744 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5976 Street No. 134—136 and bounded on the East by the said Bapu Khote Street or otherwise called Jambli Moholla on the West by the Sweepers' passage on the North by the Panjra Pole Street and on the South by the property of Amnabai widow of Menon Sheriff Esmail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co. Attorneys for the surviving mortgagee at their Office at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1923.

NICE POCKET CALENDAR FREE.

ONE Nice Pocket Calendar for 1923 and our Perfumery and Medicine Catalogues will be sent gratis and post free. Please mention this paper and write clearly. Apply sharp :—

S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,
4, Hospital Street, Dharmtola,
CALCUTTA.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

STATE VERSUS COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

OF STATE RAILWAYS.

(By Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad.)

We are informed by the Associated Press that the above question will be discussed in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 8th February. The matter has been fully discussed in the country and we trust Legislative Assembly will come to the conclusion to which Indian public has already come, viz that the State Railways leased to the guaranteed companies, as and when the contracts fall in, be taken over for direct management by the State.

The first and foremost reason in support of the above conclusion is that the Railways in the hands of the State are more useful to the country than they could possibly be when worked by a Company, for the broad reason that the state works the Railways in the general interests of the country, making at times a sacrifice which a company would not make, in order to confer a maximum public benefit. The object of Companies is to secure a maximum revenue; whereas the Government will not sacrifice great public benefits for the sake of the last annas of profits. Take, for instance, the case of Italian State Railways, which run unprofitable trains on the small branches in order to enable their people to send their children to school and to sell their land produce in the market. A private company will not care for such gains to the nation.

The State must work for the benefit of the people; while a company must work for the profits of its shareholders. This is the main difference between the two systems, and this difference makes large material differences in the actual working of the railways and in the treatment of the public.

Railways are a large concern. Whether they be in charge of a company or under the State Management, they must be worked by paid servants, who act according to the policy and rules laid down for the business and for their conduct. Servants of both agencies would work alike if the policies and rules of conduct be the same in both systems. There should be no difference, so far as economy and efficiency are concerned, if both systems work on sound principles. But as stated above, there is a fundamental difference in the policy or aim of the State and that of a Company. For that difference the State Management is certainly preferable.

This puts the matter in a nut-shell. This consideration alone enables us to form a sound opinion on the main issue in the State versus Company management of Indian railways.

There is overwhelming evidence of independent authorities like Lord Lawrence; Col. L. Conway Gordon, R. E., Director General of Indian Railways; Sir Guilford Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India; General Richard Strachey R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S., Sir Thomas Robertson, Sir William Acworth; testifying to the efficiency and economy of the State Management in India in the past.

A number of side issues have been raised and I propose to deal with them one by one.

The oldest argument is that railways are commercial undertaking and the State should not undertake the legitimate business of commercial bodies. This claim is absurd, because commercial bodies from the very commencement of the Indian railways refused to take any risk likely to result from the railways, and the State was forced to take, and has taken all the risks and losses from the railways. Since the State owns the railways, it has the legitimate claim and is the only right body to work and manage the property.

The claim of the nominal Companies which under the false pretext have secured the management of the State property is opposed to common sense and to the practice of a were Brazil, Mexico and Netherlands. In all world. The only countries where State owned railways were worked by private Companies were Brazil, Mexico and Netherlands. In all other countries in Europe, China, Japan, Egypt, Africa etc. the States work all the State owned railways.

It is not quite correct to say that railways are purely commercial undertakings. They may be such if they be undertaken as commercial enterprises. But where the State undertakes all risks and bears all losses, it is totally wrong to call such undertakings as commercial concerns. On the other hand the people even of England and America where the railways are owned and worked by private companies, are working to natioanlize the railways, to treat them like land, Posts and Telegraphs. In many cases railways create a monopoly, and it is generally admitted that all monopolies are better in the hands of the State than in the hands of companies.

The position of the guaranteed companies employed in India is untenable. The reasons have been clearly explained by the majority of the Acworth Committee. I cannot do better than quote their own words:—

The English Companies represent a system essentially unworkable (para 211). They do not possess the essential attributes which belong to ordinary companies. Their name is misleading (paras 215-16). Our experience and investigations in India have led us to the quite definite conclusion that the system never has worked satisfactorily and cannot be made to do so (para 212). The Company does not and cannot manage the undertaking it cannot without the permission of the Government break any new ground in any direction. Neither does the Government manage, it only controls and restrains (para 214), The position of both the Government and the Companies is one of helplessness. The Companies have no real power to manage the undertaking nominally entrusted to them, and on the other hand if a company is supine, the Government which suffers both as representing the public interest and also in the capacity as shareholders, is powerless to intervene (para 215.)

The minority of the Railway Committee assert that the "Companies do manage the railways." True, they do manage but manage unsatisfactorily especially to those who have paid and daily pay all the costs and expenses of the railways. The State they add, is often not an attentive listener to public demands, but the companies have generally ignored public wants. Take the most recent cases of enhancement of passenger fares and the treatment of the public demand for the introductitn of the intermediate class. For years some of them refused it. In 1922 they yielded but with a high fare of 7½ pies per mile (instead of 3 or 4½ pies before. This nullifies the promise which pro-company party held out (para 271) that companies will better treat the Indian public in future.

The companies having no real responsibility for the financial class, have been very extravagant in spending the public money. The old guaranteed companies which existed from 1848 to 1908, always worked with net losses which amounted to 58.07 crores with interest to 359 crores. The companies hvae always paid higher salaries to European officials than the State and have beeen instrumental in unduly raising the salaries of European officials on the State worked railways also. The companies have especially kept Indians out from many of the higher appointments; their treatment of Indians has not been even equal to that on Government worked lines. The present passenger fares on the guaranteed company-worked lines are higher than those of the North-Western and the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railways.

The working of the guaranteed companies is decidedly uneconomical as compared with an unguaranteed company, viz., the Bengal and North-Western Railway which has an open mileage of 2128 miles. Let us compare it with the South Indian Railway guaranteed Company with 1829 miles of open lines. We take the monthly salaries of the heads of Departments of the two companies:—

	B. & N. W.	South Indian.
	Rs.	Rs.
Agent	2750	3250
Chief Engineer	1800	2250
Traffic Manager	1800	2250
Loco Superintendent	2200	2250
Storekeeper	1350	1700
Chief Auditor	1800	2250

The South Indian Railway is 14 per cent shorter in length; while the salaries of its officers are 18 to 25 per cent. higher. That is a marked difference between the working expenses of a guaranteed company spending public money and a private company spending its own money. The unguaranteed company is also careful in not charging too high passenger fares. It has the lowest rates in India at present. Let us compare its psasenger fares with guaranteed companies. The fares per passenger per mile compare as under:—

1st Class	B. & N. W.	G. I. P. Rlyy.	E. I. Rly.
	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.
First 300 miles	18	30	30
Additional distances	18	18	18
2nd Class			
First 300 miles	9	15	15
Additional distances	9	9	9
Inter Class Mail			
First 300 miles	4½	7½	7½
Aditional distances	4½	7½	5½
Inter Class Ordinary	4½	7½	5½
3rd Class Mail			
First 300 miles	2½	5	5
Additional distances	2½	5	4½
3rd Class Ordinary	2½	4	3½

One of the arguments advanced in favour of the English companies is that as capital funds for the Indian Railways have been raised in England. that country should have the management of the railways. i.e. in the hands of the English companies.

The English liabilities of the State railways on 31st March March 1921 were—

Debentures and Debenture Stock incurred on purchase of railways, £54,213,179.

Balance of capital being discharged by annuities, £63,626,545.

Share capital of Agency companies, £19,276,462.

Debentures raised by the same companies, £39,866,548.

Total, £173,152,004, equal to Rs. 2,59,72,80,060.

Direct expenditure of the Government of India to 31st March 1921 amounted to 612-68 crores as under:—

Capital *not* charged to Revenue Rs. 3,08,25,79,241.

Capital charged to Revenue Rs. 15,85,58,660.

Advances to guaranteed and subsidized companies out of general revenues of India including interest thereon, Rs. 2,88,57,42,000.

Total Rs. 6,12,68,79,901.

The capital raised by the guaranteed companies is only £19,276,462 equal Rs. 28,91,46,930 out of the total capital outlay of over 587 crores. If the companies be discharged India is bound to repay only the subscribed share capital of £19,276,462. The total English liabilities of the State railways amounted to 173 Millions sterling equal 259.69 crores on 31st March 1921; while India herself had supplied 612 crores, viz:—

368 crores by loans raised in India and

304 crores supplied from General revenues. India is bound to pay only the interest and annuities on the English liabilities; management of the railways forms no part of the conditions of those loans. In para 198 of the report of the Acworth Committee this has been made quite clear. England has sent 800 millions to Australia (para 229 of the same Report) and large sum to other colonies and countries for railway purposes, but has made no demand for any share in the management of the Railways of those countries. The demand for the management of the Indian railways is made by irresponsible men and should be rejected.

It should be distinctly remembered that even the small capital raised by these companies is nominal. It is in the form of a loan to Government; with clear guarantee of Government for refund of the capital and half yearly interest thereon. The companies bear no risk; their capital cannot be taken towards losses which may be incurred by the companies. Such is the constitution of the companies. Whatever losses they incur are thrown on the Indian people. This is the reason why these companies are extravagant. That is why the Indian Railway Committee of 1921 emphatically recorded that the East India Railway Company is not in the ordinary sense of the word, a railway company at all. Not only does it not own a mile of railway nor a single engine, but it is not joint owner even to an infinitesimal extent of the E. I. Railway undertaking. The E. I. Railway belongs stock and barrel to the Government of India. If, on the termination of the latest contract in 1924, the Secretary of State declines to renew the contract, the Company merely expires. It hardly seems to need to be wound up; for it will possess no assets. The quasi-shareholders, the deferred annuitants, will revert to the position of ordinary annuitants.

"The East Indian position is practically typical of the whole situation of all the other" Agency Companies. (Para 197 of the Report of the Indian Railway Committee.)

The Railway Committee unanimously recommended that the English domiciled guaranteed companies should cease to exist at the termination of their present contracts (para 297). The Committee however divided themselves on the State versus Company management. The Chairman a well known Advocate of Companies and four disinterested (impartial) members, two Englishmen and two Indians, recommended direct management by the State of the Indian railways belonging to the State.

The other five members of the railway Committee at least three of whom were Directors of the guaranteed companies, gave two schemes for forming new companies for the working of the East Indian and other State Railways, with half the directorate of Indians domiciled at Calcutta, Bombay and other centres. They still want a guarantee from Government on the capital to be raised by the new company at 1 per cent. less than the market rate of interest. With one-fifth of the total capital of the new company they want management of the whole property, half the directorate of Europeans (paras 272-77)

The majority of the Committee held that the proposed change of domicile of the Board of Directors would not make the scheme workable. The division of the responsibility between the Government and the Boards of Directors is in large measure responsible for the failure of the Indian railway system to meet its obligations to the public. With a divided allegiance, the executive officers cannot, in the opinion of the Committee, ever do the best work of which they are capable (paras 218-220). The position of the Companies is fundamentally incompatible with successful administration (para 221). The Committee therefore failed to see why the Government should delegate any substantial responsibility to a body representing so small a share of the total capital at stake. We know no company in which 80 per cent of the shareholders depute their rights to the remaining 20 per cent. (para 225.) The shareholders of such a company would take more risk and eventually Government would pay dearly for the money (para 226).

The majority Committee concluded that no scheme for the establishment of Indian domiciled railway companies is acceptable. Only if relieved from risk of loss will shareholders subscribe at all. Even when so relieved they will only subscribe relatively small amounts. Such small amounts would not justify entrusting them with substantially independent management. And unless management is substantially independent, the justification for the existence of a company disappear; and therefore approaching the question from the practical point of view the Committee found themselves in agreement with the almost unanimous opinion of Indian witnesses, and recommended that the undertakings of the guaranteed companies, as and when the contracts fall in, be entrusted to the direct management of the State whose functions should be greatly expended and subject to the financial and administrative reforms recommended by the Committee (paras 227-28).

"In India, Company management in the ordinary meaning of the words does not exist and cannot," the Committee believed, be brought into existence (para 232); "Conditions in India being what they are, we have failed to find any solution of the problem consistent with the relation of the Company management. We do not hesitate, though most of us have approached the question with a strong prepossession in favour of private enterprise as a general proposition, to recommend that in India the State should manage directly the railways which it owns (para 233.)

JOTTINGS.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Last week we referred to the price-movements in silver during 1922 and predicted for this year a somewhat higher range of prices for that metal. A somewhat unexpected support to our prediction is available this week in the shape of a concurrent resolution introduced in both the branches of the United States Legislature asking for the appointment of a Silver Commission, which, inter alia, should "use its influence toward the resumption of the use of silver in the various monetary systems of nations which have abandoned or lessened its use and shall also lend its influence toward the adoption of any step that may tend to stabilise the value of silver in the world market." If, as some of the sanguine promoters of this resolution expect, it is intended to restore the silver regime in the monetary world, we are frankly sceptical. Silver is far too bulky for purposes of modern international trade to become once again the international medium of payments; and even for purposes of national use, we question if its day is not quite gone by. But while holding that the complete reinstatement of silver is out of the question, we cannot but appreciate the significance of such an action by the United States as the one foreshadowed in the above-quoted resolution. As it is, the most reliable support of silver price is that Government, which, under the Pittman Act, is pledged to buy all American silver at a dollar an ounce. According to the latest statistics the total production of silver in America was 150,750,912 ounces from 1920 to the end of 1922, of which last year contributed 62,181,024 oz. and 1921 gave 58,662,527. According to the Financial Review of January 6, 1923, the total production of the last two years was given by the Director of the U. S. A. Mint at 105.6 million oz., while the total purchases under the Pittman order were 120.843 million oz. Even on the larger figures including 1920, as given above, the excess of Pittman orders for purchases above production was 57,249,088 ounces. With this policy of steady purchases, with rapidly falling output, and with, if possible, a restoration of a greater world use of silver, it is by no means unreasonable to hold that we ought to see shortly an appreciation of silver. To us in India this would mean a rise in the value of the rupee in terms of sterling; but it is to be seen how far our trade conditions and Government indifference on such vital questions succeed in maintaining the advantage of this appreciation.

While silver has a story of falling output and lessening use, gold has a different story to tell. Though the year 1922 opened bad in Africa, the Transvaal output steadily recovered till it totalled 7,020,111 oz. as against 8,114,516 in the previous year. But the most, the Australian output is estimated at 609,644 oz., while the Indian output is 387,499 oz. which compared with 390,848 oz. of 1921 and 484,674, the record figure of 1918. But the most remarkable thing in respect of gold is not the steadily improving output, but the heavy fall in values. For the first time since August, 1919, the realisable value of gold has come back to the norm of 85 per oz. The fall as measured by the record price of 130 per oz. in 1920 February is very considerable; so that the total output of 7,020,111 oz. of 1922 in the Transvaal during last year are valued at £31,604,314, as against the value of £42,530,000 estimated for only 8,114,586 oz. of the previous year. The rebound to the norm was no doubt unavoidable. But the question is, have we at last reached the fixed point? With European currency in such a chaos; with America hoarding this yellow metal till the gold reserve in the Federal Reserve Banks has exceeded 70 per cent. of their combined liability on notes and deposits, as against only the 40 per cent. required by the Federal Reserve Bank Act, already a very high figure—he would be a bold man who would venture to forecast the trend of gold prices during the current year and after.

BRITISH BANKS IN 1922.

The Profit and Loss Returns of the principal British banks, hitherto available, repeat the tale of 1921: declining profits with a stable rate of dividends purchased at the cost of appropriations to the Reserve and other special accounts. This policy may receive a special justification from the gradual improvement in security values during the last year, rendering it unnecessary, for the time being at least, to make specially heavy provision against depreciation of their principal assets. The following tables show the profits and their appropriation in the principal Joint Stock Banks and discount companies in Britain:—

Barclays £1,873,731 profits, £250,000 Reserve, £100,000 Premises, £50,000 Staff Funds, minus £34,986 carried forward.

Lloyds £2,068,875 profits, £250,000 Premises, £100,000 Staff Funds, minus £47,800 carried forward.

London City, Westminster and Parr's £1,888,021 Profits, £300,000 Reserve, £350,000 Premises, plus £16,877 carried forward.

London Joint City and Midland £2,253,492 Profits, £500,000 Reserve, £300,000 Premises, plus £11,714 carried forward.

National, Provincial and Union £1,854,190 Profits, £121,959 Reserve, £100,000 Premises, £100,000 Staff Funds, plus £42,725 carried forward.

Bank of Liverpool and Martin's £504,802 Profits, £100,000 Reserve, £50,000 Premises, minus £21,020 carried forward.

Lancashire and Yorks £236,843 Profits, £25,000 Premises, plus £10,532 carried forward.

Manchester and County £226,108 Profits, £50,000 Reserve, minus £1,349 carried forward.

Manchester and Liverpool £465,245 Profits, plus £21,427 carried forward.

Williams, Deacon's £337,175 Profits, £50,000 Reserve, £30,000 Premises, plus £13,035 carried forward.

Alexanders Discount £188,202 Profits, £80,000 Reserve, plus £2,201 carried forward.

National Discount £190,682 Profits, £15,000 Staff Funds, plus £75,352 carried forward.

Union Discount £100,000 Reserve, £18,596

Continued on page 10.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

NAME	Paid up amount	Face-Div. Value paid	Last Div.	Feb. 6th. Quotations. to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100 Feb-Aug.	9%	275/8
Alliance	100	100 Jan-Aug.	7%	120
Baroda	50	100 Jan-July	7%	75
Imperial	500	500 Jan-July	10%	136[illegible]
„ Contributary	122	„	10	322/8
India	50	100 Jan-July	7%	22
Central	25	50 Feb-Oct.	7%	32
Tata Bank	22 1-2	75 „	as. 8	14/8
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£.5 Apr-Oct.	13/3	—
Eastern	£ 5	£.10 „		76
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	S 125	S 125 „	£ 5	$ 118 1/2
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2	„ „	16%	£ 27 1/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Prantij	500	500 Feb,-Oct.	11 1/2%	660xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100 „	8 1/4%	110
Central Provinces	100	100 „	8%	22
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100 „	4 1/2%	52/12
Dond Baramate	100	100 Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	65
Khulsa Bhagirhat	100	100 „	4%	100
Larkhana	100	100 „	4%	74
Mandhra Bhoe	90	100 Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	62xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100 Feb-Aug.	5 per cent,	58
Sara Sirajguni	130	100 Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100 Apr-Oct.	5%	76
Sindh Light	100	100 Jul-Jan.	6 1/2%	115
Tapti Valley	509	500 Mar-Sept.	„	590
Upper Sindh Light	100	100 Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	18	18 July		1/8	25
Bamankua	5	— —		—	4
Central Mining	10	— —	32	8%	23
Indian Cement	250	250		20%	190
Katni Cement ord.	100	100 „		20	185
„ Defd	40	40 „		184 10	900xd
Sivrajpur	10	10 „		4-3-4	36

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance Alliance.	500	500 Apr-Oct.	250	2400
Cotton	100	100 „	40	220
Apollo	50	50 Feb.-Jan.	8	47/8
Birla Mills	100	100 Apl.-Sept.	8	60
By. Cotton	500	500 Sept-Dec,	100	880
By. Dyeing	250	250 Mar-Apl.	72/8	1365
Bradbury	250	250 June-Nov.	80	815
Bombay Industrial	100	100 „	18	75
Century	100	100 Apl-Sep.	40	647/8
Cent. India	500	500 May-Nov.	200	3170
Colaba Land	700	700 March	90	1940
Coorla	100	100 June-Dec.	10	185
Crescent	100	100 Mar-Sep.	30	403/12
Currimbhoy	350	350 „	50	—
David	250	250 Apl.-Sept.	45	—
Dawn	250	250 Mar-Apl.	80	980
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10 Sept.	as. 8	4
Edward Sassoon	200	200 Mar-Aug.	25	370
Elphinstone	100	100 June	25	97/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250 „	100	1095
Framji Petit	1000	1000 Mar-Sept.	125	1850
Globe	100	100 „	30	150
Gokak	100	100 „	15	197/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100 May	10	230
Indore Malwa	100	100 Aug-Feb.	40	597/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250 May-Oct.	15	320
Kastoorchand	500	500 July-Dec,	60	460
Khatao	100	100 Apl.-Nov.	25	390
Kilachand Mill's	25	25 Aug-Jan	as 12	13/4
Kohinoor	500	500 Mar-Aug.	72-8	1910
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000 Apl-Oct.	250	3000
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100 „	28	140
Madhowji	100	100 Jnly-Dec;	30	340
Mathuradas	500	500 May-Nov	35	530
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000 Mar-Sep.	250	3800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100 Mar-Aug.	15	225
Morarji	1000	1000 Apl.-Nov	500	5300
New Great	200	200 Mar-Sept	35	607/8
New City	102	100 „	35	520
Pabani	250	250 „	50	590
Pearls	250	250 July-Dec	70	855
Phoenix	100	100 Mar-Aug.	95	805
Premier	100	100 May		115
Planet	100	100 Dec-Aug	15	157/8
Presidency Mills	125	125 Aug-Jan	25	165
Sassoon Cotton	100	100 Apr-Aug	15	160
Shapurji	102	101 Aug-Sept	20	206/4
Sholapur	2000	1000 Apr-Oct.	1800	14000e
Simplex	250	250 Jan-Dec.	15	516/
Standard	500	500 Apr-Sept	130	200
Swan	250	250 Mar-Aug	70	93
Swadeshi	500	500 Apr-Oct.	200	329
Tata Mill	500	500 May-Oct	60	80
Vishnu Cotton	500	500 Apr-Oct	100	200 g

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricy	188	100	„	5 %	90
Andhra Valley	1200	1000	„	5	600xd
By. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	„	5	108/12
Tata Hydro	1022	1022 Jan.		28	725

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	„	50	395
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	„	10	440
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	„	4	132/8
By. Flour	500	500 Jan-Aug.		15	1350
Bt. Burma Pet	8	£.	Mar-Oct.	as 3.	7/2
By. Steam	250	250 Oct.	Rs.	41/2 p. c.	147/8
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	148
Marchs	200		July	22	32
New India Insur.	25	250	„	—	18/8
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200 April		36%	335
Phillips	48	July		10%	42
Port Canning	1000	Sept		5 p.c.	635
Scindia Steam	30	30	„	—	2
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75 Sept.		4 p.c.	55
Defd	30	30 Sept.		302	180
N. Ord.	75	75	„	—	—
N. Def	400	400	„	—	—
Tata Oil.	100	100	„	8	45

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	20
Madras Mail	8	40	21	20
Poona Mail	11	40	14	45
Inter. 3rd Poona Express	12	15	14	10
Poona Express	19	50	7	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0
Madras Fast Pass.	21	40	8	15

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

Bomlay (Colaba.)	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	13	35	16	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Delhi Express	6	30	20	55
Kathiawar Express	7	45	21	35
Express	21	40	7	5

Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SALDANHA.—Emma, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph and Mrs. Emerciana Saldanha, of Mangalore, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday. Funeral will leave Development Quarters, Charni Road Gardens, at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 7th.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kashgar" which left Bombay on the 13th ultimo arrived in London on Sunday, the 4th instant.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

DR. EDDY'S LECTURE.

Dr. G. S. Sherwood Eddy, LL.D., will address a public meeting at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. on the "Industrial World Situation and the Social Ideals of Christ." The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod has kindly consented to preside.

SCHOOLS DAY AT BANDRA.

The Bandra Municipality have decided to organise a "Schools Day" at Bandra. It is proposed to hold a competition tournament in musical and physical drills, athletic exercises, typical dances, etc., in the grounds of St. Stanislaus' Institute on Sunday, 11th February, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Tournament is open to all the aided schools in Bandra.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha will be held on next Friday at 3-30 p.m. in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to congratulate the four successful lady candidates in the last Municipal elections. All women are requested to attend.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Writers' Association, Mr. Fram Cawasji Batliwala will deliver two lectures on dates and subjects undermentioned at the K. R. Cama Institute (Sukhadwala Building, opposite Excelsior Theatre, Hornby Road), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when all are cordially invited.

10th February (Saturday) "Child and Alphabet."

15th February (Thursday) "Child and Language."

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Residents of Girgaum Ward are requested to help the Girgaum District Congress Committee by enrolling themselves as National Congress Volunteers after thoroughly understanding and signing the Ahmedabad Congress Pledge for the sole purpose of Civil Disobedience. They are also requested to give as much money as they can spare from time to time towards the Tilak Swaraj Funds and must prove themselves worthy of sacrifice and service for the cause of the Motherland.

Residents of Girgaum Ward are earnestly requested to enroll themselves as members for 1923 by paying 4 annas and by signing the Congress Creed. All old members are also required to renew their membership, otherwise they cease to be the members of any such organisation.

An ordinary meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of "D" Ward will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), in the Committee's office.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The week ending 3rd February the total mortality 758 was 68 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 32.30 The figures compare favourably with those of the 5th week of 1922, when the mortality was 835 and the death-rate 36.92, and with those of the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922), when the average mortality was 1,705 and death-rate 83.41.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 2 and that from the diseases of the respiratory system 281 as against 3 and 262 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of influenzal pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 166 were among infants under one year of age; 24 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 17 attacks (including one imported case) and 8 deaths. Plague caused 14 attacks (including one imported case) and 10 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 356 as against 430 in the 5th week of 1922 and 410 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922).

PEDDER ROAD MOTOR CYCLE ACCIDENTS

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Dadibai (50) and her brother Parasram Gopinath Naik who were killed by a motor cycle accident on the 21st ultimo, at Pedder Road. The facts of this accident are already reported in these columns.

The jury returned a verdict that Dadibai died of fracture of the skull resulting from her having been thrown out of a side car of a motor cycle which was dashed against a wall on being driven in a rash and negligent manner by Parasram since deceased.

As regards Parasram, a verdict of death from injuries sustained by his motor cycle dashing against a wall on being driven by him in a rash and negligent manner, was recorded.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1923.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 44.

FOR JUDGMENT.

4275-22—Manilal and K, Ramchandra Bhagaji Todanker and anr v Ramkrishna Mahdeo Chonker and anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUIT).

3093-22—Matubhai J and M, Abdula Mia Haji Mia Ahmed Khandwani v Vithaldas Karsondas, Tyabji D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5190-22—Matubhai J and M, Matubhai Cassambhai and anr v Ahabhai Chaturbhai Patel and anr, Little and Co, Amin and D.

5326-22—N C Dalal and Co, H C John v Alimahomed Nathalal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5282-22—Chitnis K and M, Algernon Edward Davis v J W Kippax and Co.

5306-22—Jamsetji R and D, Mulji Haridas v Subhan Vazir Contractor, Dikshit M and Co.

5264-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co Hansraj Purshottam, Merwanji and Co.

4304-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co v Damoder Devidas, N C Dalal and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

1034-22—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Goculda v Kalidas Lowji and ors, Smetham B and L, Mulla and M.

4049-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos v Moreshwar Laldas.

SHORT CAUSES.

5199-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Desai and Kobayashi v Cowasji Jamsedji Maneckj Kapadia, N C Dalal and Co.

3768-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Muttar Lal Kapoor, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

51-99-22—Amarchand and M, M R Ved and Co v Manishanker Mayashanker, Mulla and M.

4092-22—Merwanji K and Co, Devidas Madhowji and others, Vaidya Shantilal Gulabrai, Purushotamrai and Co.

3510-21—Captain and V, Navibai widow v Parekh and anr, Mantri and Co.

5758-22—Payne and Co, Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Cawasji Pestonji Shroff.

4121-22—Dikshit M and Co, Vadilal Chimanlal Bai Mancorebai widow.

5632-22—Malvi M R and Co, Esmail Ebrahim and anr. Saiyed Taimoor.

5635-22—Dikshit M. and Co, Purshotamdas Pranjivandas Yeshwant Gangara Pawar.

1634-22—Dastur and Co, Abdul Gany, Abdulla Hussein, Pharamsey D and Co.

4948-22—Motichand and D. Mahomedally Abdulally Rajkotwalla, Sarafally Abdul ally Haveliwalla and anr. Khandwalla and Ch.

2677-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Pestonji Edulji Dalal v Ardeshir Khodabux Irani others, Mulla and M, Shroff and L.

4349-22—Shamrao M and H, Zaveri Jindamul Hyderabadwalla and anr v Gulamali Mahomed Hussein and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

4690-22—Kanga and S, Ismailbhai Mahomed bhai Banatwalla and anr v Haji Suleman G Mithwani, Smetham B and L.

2669-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Hassanally Sulemanji v Kaikhusroo Temulji Mody, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4882-22—Dallas and Co, Joao Mariano De Almeida v Thomas D'Silva.

5121-22—Andrade and C, Elizabeth Knight widow and anr v Anne Quetta Rodrigues and anr, Mulla and M.

5329-22—Madhowji and Co, Hathimbhai Gulam Hussein v Padamsey Narsibhai.

5770-22—Mehta L and Co, Varjiwandas Hirj and Co v Govindji Ratanji, Daphtary F and D.

5823-33—Mantri and Co, Janardhan Anant Dhuru v Pandurang Jagannath Mule.

19-23—Mulji Th and Co, Abdoolally Shamsuddin v Mahasukh Chandula and Co.

30-23—Kharas and Co, Nusserwanji Behramji Mistry v Hormusji Ratanji Bhathena.

2720-22—Motichand and D, Mithanlal Bisansarup v Ladu Gopal, Manilal and K.

1856-22—Madhowji and Co, Ramdas Bhoja Madhavji Hariram, N C Dalal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1493-13—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Aziz Haji Tyab v Suzooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1652-22—Dubash and Co, Hiralal Bakoredas Sarupchand Hakimchand, Malvi M R and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

577-22—Mulla and M, L Chhabildas and Co v Mohanlal Hurjiwan, Ferreira and V

LONG CAUSES.

314-22—Judah and S, Jacob Shoul Shashona Amir Ahmed, Payne and Co.

1493-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Hazez Tyab v Suzooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

5343-21—N C Dalal and Co. Goculdas Ramdas v Narandas Amerchand and ors, Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

3219-22—Mantri and Co. Ismail Ramji and Co. Meherally Laduck Nathoo, Khandwalla and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S Motilal Fulchand Jamsetji Noroji Gamdia Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

3184-21—Mulla and M Lalchand Damodhar H J Narsinghlal Ghanshyamdas and Co Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2412-21—Thakoredas and Co Madangopal Kissonlal Bansilal Bhikhraj Bhalchandra.

SIR IBRAHIM'S SUCCESSOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Who is to succeed Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola is one of the questions for the Moslems of this Presidency. The Moslems have in several public meetings and at different places unanimously adopted resolutions to the effect that a Moslem should succeed Sir Ibrahim. The delay in the announcement of such an appointment has caused great suspicion in the minds of the Moslems. I therefore take this opportunity to show how the claim of the Moslem is more than justifiable.

Firstly, on Constitutional ground the Executive Council of this Presidency is to consist of not more than four members and one at least of them must be a person of 12 years in the service of the Crown, vide Section 47 of Government of India Act. Thus ample provision is made by the Parliamentary Legislators to secure a representative Executive Council in each province.

Secondly on political ground the Moslems form a very large part of the population in the Presidency proper. The province of Sind is almost a Mahomedan province. It is then absolutely necessary to have a Moslem on the Executive Council. The Reform scheme has accepted the theory of "Collective Administration" as opposed to single-headed administration because collective decisions are the result of bringing together different points of view and therefore are more likely to be judicious and well weighed than those of a single mind and further it gives the administration a responsible character. (Vide Montagu-Chelmsford Report page 176). Can a Non-Moslem represent the Moslem community? Is not a Moslem point of view an important factor in the administration of the Presidency?

Thirdly on the grounds of practical politics I say with full responsibility that in all the provinces the Executive Council has a Moslem as one of the Members. The Secretary of State for India also has Moslem on the India Council. It is therefore not a new thing, a new job, an experiment that the Moslems of this Province demand. The Moslems claim the membership as the established right of the Moslem. This right was born with the Morley-Minto Reforms and has grown with vigour under the new Reforms.

Finally on the grounds of expediency can Government ignore the interests of the Moslems at this juncture? The Moslems on account of causes both internal and external have formed a community which cannot stand with folded arms and watch the History of India being made. With increased political rights and advanced political education the Moslem problems have grown in quantity and have become national in quality.

The authors of the Reforms say that the selection of the Executive Councillor must satisfy the Government in three ways (vide page 133). Firstly he is safe and not likely to give trouble. There are many loyal Moslems who have supported the Government through thick and thin and most of them will be willing to serve as Executive Councillor. Secondly, for the smooth working of the Executive and the Legislature he commands confidence in the legislature. The present Legislature contains about 30 Moslems out of 105 members. I am quite sure this one third of the Council will not have confidence in any but a Moslem official. And thirdly, to ensure efficiency and ability. There are able efficient Moslems in the presidency and Government can find them if they like to have them. There are Moslem lawyers of repute, there are Moslem judges, there are Moslem administrators, Moslem Ministers, and Moslem statesmen.

I therefore pray that Government will appoint a Moslem to succeed Sir Ibrahim, for by appointing a non-Moslem great discontent will be roused amongst the Moslems and the administration will be made inefficient, irresponsible and unrepresentative.—Yours, etc.

IBRAHIM S. HAJI.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Official and Personal.

Lieut: General Sir Skipton Climo and Mr. H. B. Moorhead have arrived at Government House, Bombay.

Mr. J. B. Irwin left Government House Bombay on the 5th instant.

On behalf of the Municipality of Lucknow an address of welcome was presented on February 5th to H. E. Sir William Marris, the new Governor.

His Excellency received the Chief of Thana Devli at Government House, Bombay on 6th inst.

Lieut General Sir William and Lady Marshall and Capt. W. O. Cobbett have arrived at Government House.

H. E. Sir Frank Sly Governor of the Central Provinces, Miss Sly, Mr. A. E. Nelson, Chief Secretary and Captain T. J. R. Geddes Aide-de-Camp have left Government House.

Their Excellencies gave a Ball at Government House yesterday evening.

VEDANTA ASHRAM, BOMBAY.

A general meeting of the members of the Vedanta Ashram will be held at the office of the Indian Social Reformer, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday the 10th of February 1923 at 4 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. Adoption of the report.
2. Appointment of a Committee for the current year.
3. Consideration of the question of reconstituting the Ashram and affiliating it to the Ramkrishna Mission.
4. Appointment of an auditor.
5. Any other business that may be duly brought before the meeting.

The second match of the Madras Football Tournament was played this evening between the Queens Bays of Bangalore, the cup holders and Madras and Southern Mahratha Rialway rifles. The play was fast and interesting. The Queens Bays displayed rather better combination than their opponents and scored one goal in each half eventually running out victorious by 2 goals to nil.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS.

MOTOR CRASH IN BOMBAY.

DRIVER OF CAR EXPECTED TO RECOVER.

The terrible motor collision that occurred on Queen's Road, on Sunday last, which has already been described in these columns appears fortunately to have passed off without any fatality.

It appears that the taxi car which was proceeding from the Bandstand towards Churchgate Station, was driven by a licensed driver named Jehangir Hormusji Mistri, with three European passengers in it, and the motor car, No. Z.1148, driven by Parboo Jagi, was travelling along Queen's Road towards the Bandstand. It is alleged that the motor driver Parboo in attempting to overtake two other motor cars which were ahead of him drove on the wrong side of the road and collided with the front part of the taxi. The impact was so violent that the two front wheels of the private car were wrenched off and the body of the car with the axle ran on to the railings of the Oval and there overturned, completely smashed to pieces. The taxi was also seriously damaged.

The occupants of both cars sustained severe injuries. The police soon arrived on the scene and the Municipal Ambulance car was also summoned and arrived promptly. The taxi driver was picked up by a passing taxi car and removed to the G. T. Hospital and the motor driver and his companion Shiva were removed to the same Hospital in the Municipal Ambulance. The private car belonged to Mr. J. B. Shroff, residing at Chowpatty. The owner dismissed his car at 7-30 that evening and asked his chauffeur to take it to the garage at Colaba. It is not known to the owner where the motor car was taken by the chauffeur between 7-30 a.m. and the time of the accident, nor who his companion Shiva is.

The injured passengers, (1) Mr. A. Chopard of the West End Watch Co., (2) Mr. Hebschar and (3) Mr. O. Witzig, both of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, were treated in the E. G. Hospital and allowed to go home the same night. The taxi driver and the companion of the motor driver, Shiva, were discharged from the G. T. Hospital yesterday morning. The motor driver Parbhoo Jagi was found to have received numerous incised and contused wounds on the face, forehead and body but he is expected to survive his injuries. He is not yet in a position to make a statement but according to medical evidence he smelt of alcohol when brought to the hospital.

Both on Sunday night and the whole of Monday, hundreds of people visited the scene of the collision.

CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Tuesday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Ramzan Isak charged (1) Mustafa Bakri (2) Abdul Wahed Haji Imam, (3) Kamal Haji Ebrahim, (4) Rahimtoola Nawab Haji, (5) Rajab Haji Kazi, (6) Ismail Ibrahim and (7) Abdul Rehman Bedar with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting on the 12th January at Ripon Road.

Mr. Vijaykar (Senior) Pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Inspector Barodia, prosecuted. Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that there was a long standing dispute between the Trustees of the Ahl-i-Hadis mosque, named as Ahmed Abdus Sattar's party and another party called the Ali Master Party in connection with the collection of the rent of the *baithi* chawl in charge of the said mosque. On the 12th January when the complainant and his witness and the accused were coming out of the mosque after their (midday) Jumma prayers, one Yarmohomed who is the rent collector on behalf of one of the Trustees, named Ahmed Abdus Satar was first assaulted by the sixth accused who followed him to a weaving shed where he was further assaulted. Witness Ramzan and others went to his rescue and they were also assaulted The injured persons were removed to the hospital by the Police and the accused were charged.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Ramzak Isak examined for the defence deposed to the effect that he saw Yarmohomed being assaulted and he went to his rescue. All the accused assaulted Yarmahomed. He did see his father assaulted by some of the accused. He did not see any women taken out of Alimulla's and Mustafa's rooms.

The case was, then, adjourned.

MADRAS EXHIBITION AND FANCY SALE.

Under the auspices of the Bharata Stri Mahamandalam an Exhibition and Fancy Sale will be held in the 1st week of March, 1923, in Madras.

An influential and responsible committee consisting of Mrs. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, Mrs. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mrs. Guruswamy Setty, Mrs. Subbaroyan, Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, Mrs. T. Prakasam, Mrs. Ramji Kalianji and others, has been formed.

The object of this Exhibition is to exhibit all the Indian arts, crafts and industries of every kind. Among others, the Exhibition will have the following departments:—Textiles of cotton, silk, wool, fibre, also silver and gold thread (home-spun). Some models of pure architecture, all models of construction of pillars, temples, mosques, arches, fountains, of marble, stone and wood decorations. Paper work and pith work. Handmade carpets. Furniture suitable to Indian homes and cane work. Fine specimens of jewellery of old and modern times. Food-stuffs, such as morabbas, sweets, pickles, chutneys. Every kind of article necessary for daily life made by hand will have a special place. Textiles made in mills and other articles made by foreign machinery will have a secondary place.

The Committee intend to give prizes and certificates to the best exhibits. The organizing Secretaries are Ativa Begum, Mrs. Aslam, Mrs. Rajammal, Mrs. R. Vasudeva Rao, Mrs. A. Lakshmipathi.

Further particulars can be had of Ativa Begum, Ridge Road, Bombay, or Mrs. Lakshmipathi, 19, Harris Road, Mount Road, Madras.

A Delhi message of February 6th says:—Replying to Mr. Sheshagiri Iyer in the Legislative Assembly, the Home Member said that he had seen the article in the "Moslem" of the fourth February containing allegations against the demolition of tombs and mosques in Delhi. After personal enquiries the home member said he was satisfied that the Chief Commissioner was showing scrupulous care to see that nothing was done to injure any building recognised as religious. (A. P.)

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION OF ONE LAKH.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, on deputation for collecting Tilak Swarajya Fund as per Working Committee's resolution, announce the following amounts which have been promised to the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund.

Seth Hiralal Kariwalla, Rs. 1,01,000; a Calcutta Friend, Rs. 5,100; Seth Dulichand and others, Rs. 11,000. All the above items are promised through Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who is empowered to earmark the amount as he pleases.

Sjt. Shankarlal Banker, Rs. 15,000. Earmarked for labour.

BENARES NOTES.

BI-AMMA'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Feb. 2.

The indefatigable mother of the Ali Brothers has been touring incessantly in these parts for the last so many months and she visited us once again two days ago. During her short stay here, she collected money for the Aeroplane Fund, addressed public meetings, and exhorted the people to complete the Gaya programme as the only means to bring about unity in the Congress.

BENARES STUDENTS' PURSE.

For some time past, the students of the Kashi Vidyapith have been trying to get up a handsome purse from amongst themselves towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund. But now they have organized a Committee consisting of the representatives from the Hindu University and other important institutions here with the object of making collections from all the students. Their desire now is to collect the full quota of Benares; and if they mean serious business, they ought to be able easily to achieve their end, for the quota of Benares is the paltry sum of Rs. 2,500.

BACK FROM PRISON.

Prof. Dharmavir and Shri Satyadeo Sahay were welcomed in a public meeting yesterday. They were recently released from jail after the expiry of their sentence. Both of them expressed themselves in favour of the Gaya programme now before the country. Moulvi Abu Masud explained the objects of the newly formed party, but the public showed hardly any enthusiasm for this new party.

MALEGAON CIVIL SUITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NASIK, Feb. 5.

The hearing of the Malegaon Civil suits was resumed on Saturday the 3rd instant. Mr. R. H. Gadre and Mr. R. G. Pradhan argued the case on behalf of their clients respectively. Mr. Gadre said that his suit was in one respect different from the other suits in as much as his client was a weaver and not a shop-keeper, and, therefore, could not be held liable under the notification even though it was held to be legal. He endorsed all the arguments advanced by Mr. Thakore in questions of law.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan then addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiffs in the third, suit. He pointed out that in the notice he had given to the Government he had appealed to the Collector not to proceed with the recovery of the amount due from his clients, during the pendency of the injunction granted by the High Court in the first suit. But his appeal had gone in vain and the District Judge also had refused his application for a temporary injunction. The result was that the plaintiffs had to pay all the first year's instalments under protest and under pressure. He submitted taht, strictly speaking, no notice under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code was necessary. The District Police Act was a complete piece of legislation in itself. It was unaffected by the provision as regards notice in the Civil Procedure Code. Moreover the real object of giving notice was that the Government should not be taken unawares, that they should get an opportunity of inquiry into the dispute, and settling it out of Court if they thought that the plaintiffs had a case. That was the real spirit of the section and the plaintiffs had fully conformed to its spirit not to its letter.

Mr. Pradhan submitted that the notification in question, so far as it related to Police charges, was illegal on three grounds. First, the Government could not impose the tax or assess the rate, the tax must be imposed and the rate assessed by the Municipality, and not by the Government or the District Magistrate. Secondly the Municipality of Malegaon had not committed default in recovering the amount. Default under section 26 of the District Police Act could be said to take place only under either of two circumstances viz., (1) if the Municipality flatly refused to act on the instructions of the Government and recover the amount or (2) if it was unable to recover it even after the exercise of all the powers vested in it by the District Municipal Act. Neither of these circumstances existed in the present case. Thirdly, the notification made a distinction unauthorized by the District Police Act between those upon whom a tax was imposed and those upon whose property a rate was assessed. Mr. Pradhan endorsed Mr. Thakor's arguments on all other questions of law.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The hearing of the Malegaon civil suits against the Government was resumed to-day when Mr. G. V. Pradhan, Government Pleader, argued the case on behalf of the defendants. He submitted that the suits were bad for want of proper notice under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code.

After a reply had been given on behalf of the plaintiffs the Judge informed the counsel and the pleaders that he would deliver judgments in all the suits on Friday the 9th instant.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTION BY "SENEX."

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP. Distance 1 Mile.

ORANGE WILLIAM 1
VERGE 2
VALLANCE 3

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

FLAMING ORB 1
QUARRYMAN 2
GOLDGAINER 3

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

CHUMMY 1
CANTERBURY LAMB 2
BELVEDERE 3

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division I. 1 Mile.

HUON RIVER 1
THE COUNT 2
SILVER BALM II 3

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.—Division II 1 Mile.

MAGICAL MIKE 1
DAPHNIS 2
LADY CLEOPATRA 3

THE POWAI PLATE.—Division I 1¼ Miles.

PERFECT DAY 1
ABORIGINE 2
MAMETZ 3

THE POWAI PLATE.—Division II 1¼ Miles.

MANDARIN 1
LORD JIM 2
SENSFORD 3

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

MARSHAL PETAIN 1
ARVIL 2
RUMAN 3

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—1½ Miles.

KOKAB 1
DARTMOOR 2
BAHADORJUNG 3

ASSN. FOOTBALL CUP.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The draw for the Third Round of the Association (Football) Cup, which will be played off on the 24th of February, is as follows:—

Millwall or Huddersfield versus Bolton.
Liverpool versus Middlesboro or Sheffield United.
Cardiff versus Tottenham.
Charlton versus West Bromwich.
Derby versus Sheffield Wednesday.
Queen's Park Rangers versus South Shields or Blackburn.
Bury versus Southampton or Chelsea.
Brighton or West Ham versus Plymouth.
—(Reuter.)

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Wellington.—There was a small attendance to-day for the resumption of the Test Match. The wicket was fast and weather fine. New Zealand scored 215 runs. Blunt made 68. Gibson has taken 5 wickets for 65 runs and to-day his analysis was 4 for 3. —(Reuter.)

Johannesburg.—When the match between Transvaal and M. C. C. was played to-day the weather was fine and wicket fast; 2,500 people witnessed the game. Transvaal made 171, Catterall 68. Macaulay took 4 for 30 and Fender 4 for 85. The M. C. C. have scored 142 for a loss of 1 wicket (Russell 58, Sandham 65 not out.)—Reuter.

A RECORD CRICKET TOTAL.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Melbourne.—Victorian 2nd XI. against Tasmania made 1,069 runs, of which Ponsford scored 429. With the exception of the Melbourne University's score of 1,049 runs, this is the highest total in the innings ever recorded either in first class or minor cricket.—Reuter.

HOCKEY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 3.

The finals of the Poona Open Hockey Tournaments were played yesterday evening when the Bhamburda Police team won the match defeating the Kirkee team by 2 goals to 1. Shield and medals were then presented by Sir William Marshall Commander of the Southern Regiment. After Pansupari, etc., the function was brought to a close.

BABU SHYAM SUNDER CHAKRAVARTY RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5

Babu Shyam Sunder Chakravarty, the Founder and Editor of the "Servant" newspaper and President-elect of the Bengal provincial Congress Committee was released this afternoon from the Alipore Central Jail. He was sent to prison 13 months ago for refusing to give evidende in a Presidency Magisrate Court. He is now keeping a good health and looks quite fit. The Jail officers generally were very courteous to him.

Mr. Basanta Nal Murarka, Assistant Secretary, Burrabazar Congress Committee, was also released to-day.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Mr. Shrikrishna Venkatesh Puntambekar, Principal National College, Bombay, is standing for election as a coopted member in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February 7, 1923.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

"The Turks have accepted the Capitulations clause of the Lausanne treaty." So runs a Reuter's telegram which we received yesterday morning; and the event will, no doubt, be represented in some quarters as a British victory, though in fact it merely proves the sincerity of the Turks' desire compared with Curzon's for a peaceful end to the deliberations of the Conference. Some people may see cause for exultation in the acceptance, under such high pressure, of some unjust clauses tending to restrict the sovereignty of Turkey: we do not. For our desire is not to see the Turks humiliated and forced to put up with unmerited restrictions and indignities, but to dissipate the hatred and distrust of British policy which now prevails throughout the East. To bully, storm and seek a mean advantage, as Lord Curzon has been doing all the while at Lausanne, is evidently bad diplomacy, if the aim is, as it ought to be, to simplify and clear the Eastern problem as it stands for England, by bringing reassurance to the minds of Eastern peoples. Lord Curzon would no doubt consider the result good if "peace" with Turkey is concluded at Lausanne. He seems to have no vision whatsoever of the infinitely greater problem confronting British statesmanship, which ought to have been, and could have been, solved at Lausanne. The French Government perceived the opportunity; so did the Italian Government; they tried on more than one occasion to impress it on the British delegate; who was, however, resolute in keeping the discussion to the narrow ground of European (including of course, Greek) as against Turkish interests The very conception of Asia as an entity opposed to Europe, a mass of "world opinion" to be reconciled, never entered his head; nor, when invoking world opinion, did it once occur to him that world-opinion as a whole believes in righteous conduct, believes in higher laws than those of interest, believes in God. To us, who have some knowledge of the views expressed in Europe and America regarding the behaviour of Lord Curzon at Lausanne, it seems a positive disaster that Lord Curzon and no other should have been Great Britain's representative on an occasion when a man with a a clear record and a little real goodwill towards Islam and Asia could have saved the world. Lord Curzon, with the greatest crime of history, the Greek invasion of Anatolia, behind him is hardly a figure suggestive of peace or conciliation to the East. His appointment as chief delegate was hardly likely to persuade opponents of the sincerity of the change announced as having taken place in British policy, and his conduct has been such as to convince everybody that the change is only in appearance and to the extent dictated by changed circumstances. The latest proof of this is to be found in Reuter's telegram: "The Turks have accepted the Capitulations clause of the Lausanne treaty."

The Capitulations, in the form in which they have existed for the last two centuries, were a manifest injustice done to Turkey and the demand for the perpetuation of judicial capitulations in any form is particularly unfair, because in an experience of the Ottoman Empire extending over more than a quarter of a century, we never once remember to have heard of a foreigner being unjustly treated by a Turkish magistrate though we have heard of many cases in which Turkish subjects received much less than justice—were even foully wronged—by the foreign jurisdiction allowed for foreigners, in all cases of importance to the welfare of the realm. The "protection" afforded by the Capitulations has always in the past been used to afford special protection to the disaffected elements among the native Christian populations, the mere fact of their boasting a protector in some missionary, not to speak of consul, who was above the law of the land, and to offend whom might cause international complications, making the police in ordinary times afraid to touch them. Anyone who can honestly regard any form of the Capitulations as tending to establish peace in the Near East is simply ignorant of the whole Turkish problem. Lord Curzon cannot plead such ignorance. Therefore his insistence on preserving some of the Capitulations—and those the most galling to the Turks—can hardly fail to raise foreboding in the minds of Turkish patriots. The complete abolition of the Capitulations, taking an assurance from the Turks (who keep their promises) that foreigners would not be treated badly, would have had a reassuring effect not only on the Muslim population but on the Christian population as well, most of whom are heartily sick of the relentless internecine strife at Europe's bidding, of which the Capitulations and "protection of Minorities" have been the catchwords.

We still hope that a wider reconciliation than is involved in the signing of peace between Greece and Turkey may proceed from the Lausanne Conference, but that can only be the case if the decisions of that Conference are interpreted as the beginning of a much more generous policy than is embodied in the treaty draft. Lord Curzon is a relic of the former policy which has alienated the whole East and Russia, and has brought the British Empire to the brink of ruin. He should never again be allowed to touch the Eastern problem.

A GROWING MENACE.

The large floating population of Pathans in the city is a growing menace to the citizens of Bombay and the question was discussed at some length at a meeting of the Corporation on Monday last. In the northern parts of the city, where the people have to live in isolated houses and where lighting is defective, these Pathans are partiuclarly aggresive, dacoities, assaults and murder take place almost every day, and yet the authorities have done nothing, or if they have done anything the residents of those localities have not yet felt the effect of same. In short, life and property are insecure and "law and order", of which we hear so much from every official from the Viceroy downwards, are entirely absent in the suburbs of Bombay. Matters have been allowed to drift from bad to worse and unless speedy action is taken now and immediately it will be impossible for people who want to live in the suburbs, and incidentally relieve the congestion in the city, to do so. Any day and at any hour one can see these swashbucklers strutting the streets with big blundgeons in their hands terrorising the peaceful inhabitants, who are without any adequate protection. The remedy that was suggested in the Corporation of giving gun licenses to the residents of those outlying localities meets only one side of the case. But even here the Police authorities are unwilling to allow citizens to defend themselves and thus they are left a prey to the depredations of these frontiersmen. If better police protection cannot be given to the tax-payers of Bombay, it is only proper that they should be allowed to arm theselves, but the Police will not do either. Mr. Nariman made a good suggestion that the mounted police in the city, who seem to have an easy time of it and are only used on "ceremonial" occasions, should be asked to do patrolling work in those isolated places and thus afford a measure of protection to the people. We do not mean to say that every Pathan is a robber or a murderer as these men do very efficient and faithful work as night watchmen in the city, and we do not think that it is a proper solution of the matter to dismiss all these men from their posts and throw them into the streets so that the Police Commissioner might deal with them adequately. To say the least this is an unjust and cruel remedy, much worse than the evil itself. But there cannot be any doubt that some measures should be devised to make these men more amenable to "law and order", although we admit that it is a complex problem on the whole. These men carry on their frontier vendetta in the city itself, and it is this, added to their desperate character and fondness for an easy-going life that is so dangerous to public safety. Mr. Mehta rightly asked whether it was a Pathan Raj or British Raj. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said that it was "Gandhi Raj" his contribution to the debate adding no lustre to his reputation. We do not think that much good will come out of the representation made to Government, for there is a strong desire for retrenchment in every direction, and the expenditure on Police is increasing yearly. As we stated, the only way of meeting the case is by allowing the people to possess arms and thus defend themselves from the desperadoes who infest the roads nightly and commit dacoities and murders.

A SHOLAPUR GRIFVANCE.

We have before us a petition addressed to the Governor of Bombay by the Ekruk Talav Bagaitdar Sangh of Sholapur. The Sangh pleads for the redress of a grievance, which, in our opinion, is a genuine and serious one. It affects the entire agricultural prosperity of the District, which, as is well known, is a "famine district." With a view to increase the acreage under cultivation in the district Government erected in 1870 the Ekruk Tank, which has ever since then been supplying the agriculturists of the surrounding tracts with the requisite supply of water for irrigation purposes. Though the construction of the tank was undertaken solely for irrigation purposes, Government began from the year 1880 to give water to the mills which were springing up in the city and to the Municipality of Sholapur. In the course of time more and more mills sprang up and the population of the city also increased and, in consequence, there has been a steadily growing demand on the supply of water from Ekruk Talav. The agriculturists have been trying to accommodate themselves to the correspondingly decreasing amount of water-supply available to them. Under the existing contract, the Government are under a definite obligation to give water to the agriculturists in the rabi season, which extends from the 15th of October to the 14th of February. There is a counter-obligation on the part of the agriculturists to pay rabi water charges to Government even if the former do not take any water at all in the good seasons when the monsoons are favourable. At the time of undertaking the supply of water to the mills and municipality, Government must have been prefectly well aware that by such undertaking they were jeopardising the irrigational interests and it is stated they actually warned the mill companies that in case of emergency irrigation would be given preference. Since then neither the mills nor the municipality have made any arrangements for an independent supply of water for their own consumption. The consequence is that the anticipated crisis has come and the Government, instead of siding with and protecting the agriculturists, have proceeded to sacrifice their interests to those of the mill companies. Seeing that the supply of water in the tank would not be adequate for the needs of the agriculturists, the mills and the municipality, the Executive Engineer of Sholapur told the cultivators in September last that they would not get water for their future crops and the supply of water even to their standing crop, which was planted with the permission of the Engineer, would be stopped after the 14th October. On 17th December, Mr. Turner, Collector, called a meeting, at which it was finally resolved that, in view of the shortage of supply in the tank, all supply of water for irrigation purposes must be stopped after the last watering to be given on 3rd January 1923.

Thus, the vital interests of the agriculturist classes, whom officialdom is never tired of describing as the real backbone of the nation, are to be sacrificed mercilessly for those of big mill companies which have been piling up profits year after year. It is the tale of the snake and the porcupine over again. The tank was constructed purely for irrigation purposes. Now, the mills which were allowed to draw upon the water-supply as a matter of concession, are seeking to monopolise the supply and oust the agriculturists, and local officials without any compunction uphold the policy! By the sudden stoppage of water-supply the agriculturists, we are told, have already suffered losses to the extent of over three lakhs. They and their industry will be faced with utter ruin if immediate relief is not forthcoming. A better arrangement than the complete stoppage of water-supply to the cultivators is, we hope, feasible. The mills, which are almost all in a prosperous condition, ought to be called upon to have their own tank or tanks in the course of the next few years and in the meanwhile the available supply from Ekruk Talav ought to be distributed in an equitable manner between the agriculturists on the one side and the mills and the municipality on the other. We trust that the appeal made to the Governor-in-Council will not go in vain, as the cause of the agriculturists is a just one.

Notes of the Day

India and World Opinion.

Deshbandhu Das in explaining his plan of action said after he had made the working of the Reform Act impossible by bringing a deadlock in the Councils, he would go to his contituency of sixty lakh of taxpayers, in case the councils were dissolved, and get their mandate. Supposing that this process of dissolving the councils were repeated half a dozen times, what then? Government were accustomed to rule India without the farce of councils until the year 1892, and even now the councils are worse than a farce looking to the mentality of the people who crowd there whose only motto is "Co-operation at any cost" in order to 'dish" the Non-co-operators. Mr. Das thinks the effect of these dissolutions of councils on the outside world would be wonderful and that the Government will be compelled by world opinion to resort to better methods. When Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress decided upon giving up foreign propaganda by abolishing "India" no doubt all those considerations were thought of. India has derived very little benefit from such propaganda and we do not think that the prospective benefits are more alluring now. At any rate we do not think that the world will be staggered by Government's action, or even if it manages to stagger itself it can move the Government to a better and more reasonable state of mind. World opinion has not prevented any Government from doing any act of oppression it liked,—it has not prevented a Jallianwalla Bagh and the subsequent atrocities in the Punjab. Egypt is still in the grip of an oppressive and aggressive martial law, and the world is told that Egypt has got "independence" and is very happy. World opinion has not prevented the outrages on poor Akalis, and will not prevent them in the future. The only way for the people to make an impression on world opinion, and even on the Government itself—which is quite possible—is to follow the way of the Mahatma by awakening the people and teaching them to be self-reliant and brave. Let us have no more of the blessings of a world opinion which can do no good to India! Mahatma Gandhi and his methods have a greater influence on world opinion, than all the councils in India have had or will be able to have, in spite of what the Anglo-Indian papers may say to the contrary. The path of sacrifice and self-reliance, suffering and poverty, is much better than the rejected and antiquated method of councils.

Bombay Administration 1921-22.

The official year 1921-22 was a period of intense political activity for this country and particularly for this Presidency, for Mahatma Gandhi had his head-quarters in Ahmedabad and the office of the Central Khilafat Committee was located in Bombay. As boycott of foreign cloth and prohibition were made the main planks in the non-co-operation movement, the imports of foreign piecegoods, particularly from the United Kingdom, showed a heavy decline. The sugar industry, not being well organised yet, could not profit from the surging wave of patriotic enthusiasm and Bombay Presidency imported, as in previous years, large supplies from Mauritius and Java. Indian industry, as is well known, is handicapped by the apathy of the powers that be. "Owing to the shortage of wagons and transport difficulties," the Administration Report says, "supplies of Indian coal became short and there was a big increase in the imports of foreign coal." That such humiliating confession should be necessary after India had spent 600 crores and odd on her railways is a measure of the capacity of the present administration to serve the best interests of the country. Fortunately, irrigation projects, which are generally sacrificed to find money for railway extension, as often for strategic as for commercial reasons, were proceeded with by the Government of this Presidency during the year under review. The place of honour among these belongs to the Sukkur barrage scheme, which is now awaiting the final sanction of the Secretary of State. It is estimated to cost 18 crore rupees and when completed will irrigate 750,000 acres. Work on the Bhatgar and Bhandadara dams is making good progress. Perhaps the most efficient department under the Government of Bombay is the Agriculture Department, to which was recently wedded the co-operation Department. Presided over by sympathetic officers, it has won the confidence of agriculturists within the range of its beneficent activities. The work of the Department is divided into four sections (1) Research and investigation, (2) demonstration and propaganda, (3) services undertaken for the public and (4) agricultural education. "One of the most productive lines of work is the development of types of the main crop which will either give better crops or higher quality in the produce. An improved type is in cultivation over an area that may be counted by lakhs of acres and others are in a promising stage of development. . . In North Gujarat a new variety of wheat giving a good yield and superior quality has been introduced, as superior to the local variety that sometimes 50 per cent. more in value per acre is obtained for it."

Financial Position.

The monsoon of 1921 was a good one and though land revenue and a proportion of Tagai instalments were suspended or remitted in parts of some Deccan districts, neither famine nor scarcity was declared anywhere. However, prices of the main staples ruled higher in almost all the districts, thanks to insufficient stocks from former harvests. The Agricultural Department should take steps to impress on the minds of our always needy peasants, that laying by a part of the harvest in good seasons is the best insurance against famine. During the decennium 1912-13 to 1921-22 the expenditure of this Presidency has doubled itself and though the revenue also shows an increase, it has been outstripped by the debit side of the budget. The Meston award has also seriously crippled our finances and the original budget for 1922-23 confronted this Presidency with a *minus* balance of 31 lakhs. This caused a flutter in the Council dovecote and to soothe the lacerated hearts of our legislators, the Government, by a dramatic coup, effected a deep cut of 60 lakhs, within 24 hours. The non-cooperators were also, to a certain extent, responsible for upsetting the calculations of our local Chancellor of the Exchequer; their "dry" campaign showed a decrease of 50 lakhs in the excise revenue. Among the newly-created departments we find no mention of the activities of the Industrial Department under a Montagu Minister. As for the Development Department, it may well place the good old adage, *festina lente*, on its crest. The Administrative Report under review is a welcome departure from conventional official publications. It is printed on royal octavo—a handy size—contains 400 pages and numerous illustrations, besides a map of the Presidency, and can be had at booksellers' shops for Rs. 1-8. The third part of the Report, dealing with the history, geography and administration of the Presidency, will, we hope, be much appreciated by the reader.

STATE V. COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

ATTITUDE OF OFFICIALS.

(BY RAI SAHEB CHANDRIKA PRASAD.)

The conduct of the bureaucrats who have been dealing with this question on behalf of Government calls for special notice. It is not this individual or that, but a large number of high officials are concerned in the introduction, formation, establishment, maintenance and backing up of the guaranteed companies. The combination has been so strong that the question has become a policy of the Government, supported as it has been by the highest officials both in England and in India.

After the successful working of the State Railways from 1869 to 1879, when the growing prospects of the Indian railways became clear, after the old guaranteed companies had been condemned and practically expelled from the field of Indian railways, the movement for the reintroduction of British Companies was set on foot by the capitalists and mercantile firms of England. It was easy for them to secure the support of the Secretary of State and India Office. The game was started with the plea that "Railways are commercial undertakings, Government should not undertake railways which are a legitimate business of commercial bodies," while commercial bodies were totally unwilling to undertake the business on commercial principles, that is by taking the risks which generally attend a commercial enterprise. They wanted guarantees from the Secretary of State. The system of guarantees had already been condemned under the powerful expositions made by Lord Lawrence, guarantees of the old form were out of the question. Still the Secretary of State adopted modified forms which were held to be free from the objections attached to the old guarantees. In 1879 the present East Indian Railway Company was the first one to come under the new guaranteed companies, who work State railways as mere agents of Government at the entire risk and expense of the people of India.

Lord Ripon was sent out expressly to support this policy and a Select Committee of the House of Commons that made an enquiry into the whole of railway administration in India in 1884, upset all that had been done under the policy adopted at the instance of Lord Lawrence in 1869. The Select Committee of 1884 regularised what had been initiated by the Secretary of State in 1879 and the formation of new guaranteed companies gained an increased impetus and the eleven companies now working State railways got the authority under the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1884.

From that time these companies have occupied the foremost place; the State managements have been thrown into the back ground. A large number of State officials have been employed by these *nominal* companies on princely salaries—higher than the salaries of corresponding posts on the State establishments. These companies' undertakings have become a new field for the ambitious European officers of the Government of India. As these officials received higher salaries and allowances through

(Continued on page 9.)

FUTURE OF CONFERENCE.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONER

"CALAMITOUS AND SUICIDAL POLICY."

"MORNING POST'S" ATTACK ON SIR W. MARRIS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The "Morning Post" in a leader headed "Suicide as policy" condemning the action of Sir William Marris in releasing political prisoners anticipates the release of Mr. Gandhi's son to lead the agitation for the release of Mr. Gandhi, embarrass the Government of Bengal and encourage the agitators for the removal of the Lawrence statue at Lahore. The paper asks whether Lord Peel had an opportunity of considering Sir William Marris' policy before it was translated into action. "If so," says the journal, "then the new Conservative Government has learnt little from the mistakes of the Coalition. If Sir William Marris' action was taken without consulting the Viceroy and approved by the Viceroy without consulting the India Office then we are faced with a system of administration which must be changed immediately if India is not to descend into the anarchy similar to that of Ireland." The "Post" declares that Sir W. Marris ought not to have been made the Governor of almost the most important of the provinces of India and asserts that he like Sir J. Meston lacks the power of Governing. It accuses Lord Reading of indecision and urges the British Government to make such drastic changes as will ensure that there will be no more of this calamitous and suicidal policy.—Reuter.

REPORT ON EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

MANAGEMENT'S LACK OF TACT.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Sir Willam Joynson-Hicks' report on his enquiry into the organisation of the British Empire Exhibition expresses the conviction that there has been a lack of tact on the part of Mr. Wintour, General Manager, but considers him a man of marked ability and recommends no change in this respect. It advises, however, the strengthening of control over the management by the creation of a small Standing Committee consisting of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Executive, Deputy Chairman, representatives of Dominion High Commissioners and Chairman of Finance and Management Committees. The report emphasises the importance of there being men of business or administrative experience able to infuse a strong Imperial spirit into the whole organisation. It discusses criticisms relative to concession for amusements and to publicity and finds no justification for believing that there has been corruption or malfeasance, though it criticises the management's methods and trusts that the management will henceforth keep itself in closest touch with the High Commissioners of the Dominions. The report emphasises the great Imperial significance of the exhibition and the need for Controllers to have a clear understanding of the sentiments of the dominions and colonies.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

In connection with Sir William Joynson-Hicks' recommendations for a small executive committee for the Empire Exhibition, it is understood he has proposed to enlist the services of Sir James Stevenson as vice-Chairman, Sir Travers Clarke as Deputy Chairman in addition to the Duke of Devonshire, and Sir Charles McLeod and Sir Henry McMahon respectively as chairman of the executive and chairman of the finance and management committees.—Reuter.

MR. NEWBOLD IN MOSCOW.

HIS ADVICE TO THE SOVIET.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Helsingfors.—The Communist Member of Parliament, Newbold who is visiting Moscow, interviewed by the newspaper "Pravda" admitted there was poor outlook for revolution in Britain but suggested that Soviet Russia should create difficulties for Britain elsewhere and firstly in India.—Reuter.

CRISIS IN EGYPT.

MINISTRY RESIGNS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Cairo.—The Ministry has tendered its resignation but the King has not yet accepted it.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

Cox's Bank was taken over to-day.—Reuter.

Deaths have occurred of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, at one time Sheriff of Bombay, and Captain Norman Francs, former secretary to the State of Indore.—Reuter.

NEW TURN POSSIBLE.

LONDON, February 6.
The Turks have accepted the Capitulations clause of the Lausanne Treaty,—Reuter.

RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS LIKELY.

(From our special correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE Feb 5 7.20 p.m.

Bompard before leaving visited Ismet and declared to him that France accepted the Turkish proposal on the judicial regime. The French delegate following the example of the English delegation has left some secretaries at Lausanne to mark clearly that the Conference has not officially broken up. Besides the Secretary-General of the Conference remains here. The Italian delegation will leave to-morrow and Ismet on Wednesday. The impression is that France, regretting the precipitated decision, will seek to renew the negotiation Curzon, on his way to London had an interview with Poincare who will see Bompard this evening. To-morrow it will be possible to pronounce upon the future of the Conference more definitely. A new turn of the situation is not impossible.

LAUSANNE, Feb. 5, 1-15 a.m.

Contrary to general expectation the Allies refused to accept the Turkish counter-proposals. At the meeting of the four chief delegates at Curzon's lodging, Bompard showed obstinate *intransigeance*. Considering Ismet's concessions favourable above all to England, in order to put aside the irreducibility of that Power, he thought to exalt French prestige compromised as a consequence of the French retreat before English intimidation, by demanding concessions on economic questions interesting France in particular.

ECONOMIC EXACTIONS.

Thus the French delegate asks that Ottoman companies with a majority of French capital, operating in Turkey shall be recognised as French companies so as to escape local jurisdiction; and that enterprises of German capital such as the Anatolian and Baghdad railways should be bought back by Turkey and handed over to the Allies. For the Customs regime and the Public Debt, also the coasting trade, England and the Allies, particularly France showed themselves (word missing). The Allies demanded also that all concessions granted by the Sublime Porte either in 1914 or during the Allied occupation after the Armistice shall be recognised as valid *en bloc* and without discussing their conditions.

NO CONCESSIONS.

Ismet said that, Turkey, having gone to the extreme limit, it was impossible to contemplate fresh concessions. Curzon having asked what would be the outcome of the situation, Ismet replied that Turkey had a clear conscience and that public opinion could not attribute *intransigeance* to her in view of the sacrifices she had offered. Bompard having in his turn asked what would be the result of a rupture, Ismet sadly replied that young men of twenty to thirty-five owing to the irresponsible diplomatic action at Lausanne were going to shed their blood needlessly. The Allied delegates told him that he (Ismet) could prevent that terrible eventuality. "I have already," said the general in reply, "given proof of humanitarian sentiments and of the value I attach to human life by arresting the victorious march of the army by the Armistice of Mudania. If fresh bloodshed happens the whole responsibility will fall on European diplomacy."

QUIET CONSCIENCE.

Curzon left Lausanne and Bompard states that he is going to leave to-morrow. In information given to the Press, the French delegate stated that the principal divergence was on the judicial regime for foreigners, with the evident aim of impressing opinion. Ismet, whom I have seen, declared to me that on the judicial regime there was no great divergence, but that the real difficulty was the economic question. "I have a quiet conscience" he said, "I have given way on all territorial questions, but I refuse to accept economic conditions which would make it impossible for my country to rise again." He added that people nowadays have grown terribly exacting and ask for an account of every action of the rulers, and that if war broke out he would declare to the Turkish people that after having agreed to make the greatest concessions he could not accept the economic enslavement of the country. I asked Ismet if the rupture meant war. Ismet replied that the Mudania Armistice contained a clause saying that the suspension of hostilities should last until the convocation of the Conference and during the negotiations.

The Turkish delegation does not know the official nature of the situation, not having received any notification. Ismet stated that, having come first to Lausanne he would wait to depart until the other delegations had gone and would ask whether the Allies regarded the Conference as ended.

M. POINCARE INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

PARIS.—In the course of an interview, M. Poincare to-day said that he would wait for M. Bompard's report, regarding the Lausanne Conference, before reaching decision. It was necessary to elucidate rather mysterious reasons for the Turkish volte face on a secondary question of the capitulations.

M. Poincare added that he had done his utmost to induce a signature. Good sense demanded the resumption of the negotiations in order to prevent war. The contact between the Allies and Angora must be maintained. But the Allies must first decide upon a common policy.—Reuter.

TURKS ACCEPT CAPITULATIONS CLAUSE.

JUDICIAL REGIME A CLOAK TO IMPRESS OPINION.

ALLIED GREED FOR TURKISH WEALTH.

ISMET REFUSES CONSENT TO ECONOMIC ENSLAVEMENT.

CURZON "KULTUR" DENOUNCED.

Notwithstanding the alarmist reports contained in previous telegrams from Londan, it is clear from messages received to-day that he Conference has not ended and that the negotiations are likely to be resumed.

Our special corresondent at Lausanne says that Bompard, prior to his departure for Paris, visited Ismet and the acceptance by Ismet of the capitulations clause in the draft Treaty—as cabled by Reuter—is obviously the outcome of that visit. Our special correspondent mentions France is ready to continue negotiations. There is apparently some mystery behind Lausanne.

As we said on Tuesday, it is difficult to believe there will be war, and now in view of the fact that even on such a ridiculous proposal as the capitulations the Turkish delegation have made a great concession, it is probable that negotiations will soon be resumed.

Our special correspondent says to-day that hough the various delegations have either left or are leaving, the Secretary General of the Conference and the Secretaries of the English and French delegations are still remaining at Lausanne.

The hurried concentration of British warships near Chanak appears to be in the nature of a bravado, in which Curzon "Kultur" is never lacking.

A later message from our Special Correspondent indicates that the differences arose not so much on the capitulations as on the economic demands of the Allies, who seem to have been bent on the economic enslavement of Turkey. In fact our correspondent asserts that the judicial regime was merely a cloak for impressing world opinion and to cover up the real cause of rupture.

TURKS PREPARED TO SIGN TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Paris.—It is authoritatively learned that Ismet Pasha has now accepted the regime of the capitulations which is one of the points on which the Lausanne Conference broke down.

It is reported from Lausanne that M. Bompard is convinced that the Turks are now prepared to sign the Treaty either in Lausanne or elsewhere.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Turks' acceptance of the Capitulations clause was notified to M. Poincare by Bompard after the latter's interview with Ismet Pasha. The Turks maintain their reservations on points like Mosul which the Allies have accepted. M. Poincare hastened to communicate the news to London.

French official circles now see no reason why there should be any delay in the signing of the Treaty.

Ismet Pasha emphasises that if he went to Angora, the Mudania Armistice would prevent resumption of hostilities during his absence.—Reuter.

DIFFICULTIES NOT YET ENDED.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Paris.—Newspapers agree that the Turks made a supreme effort to sow dissension amongst the Allies at Lausanne. It is rumoured that Ismet even offered Curzon a separate peace. Newspapers emphasise that the Allies' difficulties are not yet ended and that great efforts will be necessary to obtain ratification and useful application of the Treaty.—Reuter.

NOT BROKEN DOWN.

REAL CAUSE OF THE RUPTURE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Lausanne.—The Turks are still undecided as to their movements and are expecting to receive an official communication from the Allies as regards the fate of the Conference. This has not yet been received however. The French Delegation leaves to-day and the Italians probably on Wednesday.

LATER.

The general opinion appears to be that the Conference has not broken down but merely been suspended. A resumption of the conversations between the Allies is probable.

The Turks expect to leave Lausanne on Wednesday. They state that the rupture was not due to the question of the Capitulation as the French affirm, but to the refusal of the Turks to accept the stipulation in the Treaty which recognises the railway concessions granted the French and the Italians by the Constantinople Government.—Reuter.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE'S EFFORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Lausanne, 5th.—The American representative conferred successively with Ismet and the Italian delegate, Mantana. He is hopeful of finding a formula which will enable the Turks to sign the treaty.

The Italian delegate Garroni has postponed his departure.—Reuter.

CURZON'S ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

Marquess Curzon has arrived in London.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 6.

Lord Curzon and the whole British Delegation from the Lausanne Conference reached London this afternoon. The Foreign Secretary was met at the station by Lord Cromer, representing the King, by the Prime Minister, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Derby and many other members of the Cabinet as well as several representatives of the Diplomatic Corps.

Lord Curzon proceeded at once to Buckingham Palace where he had audience with the King. In the evening a Cabinet meeting was held. The Foreign Secretary informed the Press representatives at the station that he would prefer not to make any statement before the meeting of the Cabinet which is now proceednig.—B. .O W..

JUDICIAL GUARANTEES.

NOT ENOUGH CONFIDENCE IN ADMINISTRATION.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 6.

Apart from the humanitarian considerations involved in the judicial guarantees, the London financial press points out that not enough confidence is yet felt by the business men in the Turkish ideas and administration of commercial laws to encourage them to take risks involved in trading with Turkey.

Commenting on the situation the "Evening Standard" says: "Great Britain and the Allies had already agreed to the abolition of the old capitulations and to the substitution of arrangements of a somewhat doubtful value. On Saturday they went even further and talked of reducing the protection of their citizens against the police or oppression of the Turkish magistrates and officials; but all to no purpose. The Turks declined to accept anything short of practically a complete authority over the foreigners in the Ottoman Dominions. They object to anything in the nature of a special regime for the European nationals. It is not thinkable that with the Turkish law and administration in their present state, the civilised powers of the West can consent to leave the personal safety and the civil rights of their citizens wholely to the discretion of the Turkish magistrates. On the other hand, there seems to be every reason that, as in the case of Japan, a promise of the revision of the Treaty should be given contingent on a reform within a reasonable period of the Turkish judicial and administraive system." B.O.W.

THE QUESTION OF CAPITULATIONS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 5.

The break down at Lausanne occured mainly upon the question of the Capitulations. This is not a matter which affects only one or two countries. It affects every civilised country which has nationals in Turkey. As the future of Turkey must inevitably depend very largely upon establishing the confidence of the foreign business communities and upon receiving outside assistance in the matter of the sorely needed reorganisation, it would certainly appear that the Turkish Delegation had jeopardised the future welfare of its countrymen by maintaining so stubbornly that the Allied proposals affected the overworked fetish of Turkish sovereignty. (B.O.W.)

FRENCH VIEW OF LAUSANNE BREAK-DOWN.

LONDON, Feb 5.

Paris.—Commenting on the events at Lausanne before the news of Turkish acceptance of the Capitulations regime, the evening papers are severe on the Turkish attitude. They declare that Lausanne has destroyed France's belief in the reality and necessity of Turkish friendship and that the Turks have compromised their national cause by bad diplomacy.—Reuter.

EFFECT ON FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 6.

The continental exchanges suffered sharp set-back to-day. The French francs which on Saturday closed at 72½ opened no better than 76 but the rate recovered, closing at seventy-four and a half. The German marks, also, released, the opening rate being 200,000 to a pound, but the rate recovered slightly at the end of the day. The sterling on New York was, also, adversely affected at the beginning of the business but recovered and closed better on the day.—B.O.W.

AT LAUSANNE.

Everything is still uncertain about the prospects of some sort of peace at Lausanne, writes the "New Leader." Lord Curzon yields unobtrusively where one would have had him stand firm: he is obdurate only where material interests are at stake. Nothing worth the paper it is written on will come out of the Conference for the benefit of the Armeninas and the other subject races of Turkey. If, in the end, the Turks should decide to accept the Treaty as a whole, Lord Curzon will be able to congratulate himself only on retaining our recent strategical ascendancy in the Straits and the Black Sea and on the possession of the oil of Mosul. But it is far from certain that the Turks will give way. France, as the *Temps* makes brutally clear, will continue to support Lord Curzon only where French and British interests coincide; that is to say, chiefly in upholding the privileges of foreign residents in Turkey. She will not go out of her way to help us to retain Mosul, which in some of the Secret Treaties had actually been assigned to her. With nearly a million refugees homeless and without a future in Greece, with Smyrna in ashes and the whole broad area of Asia Minor scarred and depopulated by a decade of war, one might have looked at Lausanne for some penitence and moderation on both sides. But the excesses of Turkish nationalism have been matched by Lord Curzon's strategic and economic Imperialism, and even if a sort of peace is reached, the chief permanent result of the Straits settlement will be the permanent alienation of Russia.

GREEKS WANT WAR.

A RISKY CALCULATION.

It seems increditable, after the experience which the Greeks have had of war, that they should be of two minds in desiring peace. None the less, in a letter dated the last day of the old year, a friend of mine writes from Athens that "most of the Greeks to whom we have talked would prefer that the Lausanne Conference broke up. They want to go to war again, and are recognising their army in Thrace. The only thing they require and expect to get is financial assistance from England." They are a strange race, and vanity, both personal and national, is perhaps the strongest element in their make up. They live in the past, and already, I would venture to guess, writes "The Journeyman" in the "New Leader", the memories of Thermopylæ and Marathon have welled up from the depths and obliterated the recent recollections of the scuttle from Asia Minor. The Greek calculation is, I believe, that if the British fleet should hold the Straits, and prevent the landing of Turkish reinforcements in Europe, they might contrive to rush Eastern Thrace and even threaten Constantinople. It is a risky calculation, for the Turks have in troops, gendarmes and a warlike population enough fighting material to make a stout resistance, and at the worst they would certainly manage to hold the Chatalja lines. If our Foreign Office is really basing its recognings once more on Greek military efficiency, is even less capable of learning from events than one had supposed.

REPARATIONS TANGLE

BRITAIN WANTS SETTLEMENT

FRENCH CONTROL EXTENDED

LEAFIELD, Feb. 6.

Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, the President of the Board of Trade, who attended the abortive Paris Conference on Reparations in January, said nothing could be more fantastic than the suggestion that the British Government were actuated by sentimental considerations for Germany. After outlining the proposals made by the British Government he raid that the first consideration was to secure a final and effective settlement. The second consideration was that if Germany were to pay steadily naythnig approachnig interest on the great sums demanded from her and if she were to have any prospect of redeeming the capital value by way of a loan or by creation of a sinking fund, it was essential that her finances should be put in order and her credit restored. Nothing could be further from the truth than that the whole matter was to be left to the discretion of the German Government.

PROTEST AGAINST OCCUPATION.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Berlin.—A Karlsruhe telegram asserts that the Baden Government has issued an appeal to the population strongly protesting against the French occupation and instructing the officials not to comply with any orders given by the occupation authorities.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" reports that the French troops yesterday occupied the railway station at Goddelau thus cutting off railway communication between Frankfurt and Mannheim.—Reuter.

APPLICATION OF NEW PENALTIES.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

PARIS.—The minister of Transport and General Weygand have again gone to the Ruhr. The minister's principal object is to decide on the basis of the organisation purposes and supply of coal to the Entente. It is, also, believed that he will examine with the local French authorities the application of the new penalties which it is considered the resistance of Germany has rendered necessary.—Reuter.

CUNO'S VISIT TO THE RUHR.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

London.—It transpires that the German Chancellor Cuno unexpectedly made an extensive tour in the Ruhr during the week-end and visited large towns including Essen, where he conferred with representatives of all classes. The French anticipate his visit will stimulate a new offensive by German officials.

French advices from Dusseldorf show that the railwaymen's strike continues in Mainz, Coblenz and other places though their resumption is reported in Treves and elsewhere.

The Police Prefect of Essen is included among the latest expulsions.

The export of tar, benzol, sulphate and Ammonia from the Ruhr is prohibited.—Reuter.

FRENCH OCCUPY DYE WORKS.

RECRUDESCENCE OF RESISTANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Cologne.—The Dye works at Hoechst near Wiesbaden have been occupied by the French. The workmen immediately struck.

Berlin.—A message from Frankfort says that again demonstrations took place last night, the crowd endeavouring to enter two hotels in search of Frenchmen.

Paris.—The strike of miners in the Sarre region began this morning. A report from Dusseldorf asserts that the tour of the Ruhr by Chancellor Cuno coincides with the recrudescence of resistance by officials, particularly railwaymen who resumed the tactics of partial strike notably at Coblenz.—Reuter.

SIKI-MOTIGUE FIGHT TO BE STAGED IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Paris.—"Echo de Sports" states that Battling Siki has arranged to meet Mike Motigue in Dublin on St. Patrick's Day in a twenty round match for a purse of two thousand sterling, 75 per cent of which will go to the winner.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

A REVEALING ANALYSIS

ENGLISH WRITER'S PLEA FOR WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. G. T. Garratt writes in the "New Leader":—

Last week I tried to show how the small cultivators in India had been reduced by heavy subsistence level, and how this universal poverty, which prevents them buying such secondary necessaries of life as clothes was the chief cause of our decaying cotton industry. Apologists of our rule in India seldom discuss taxation from the right end, that is, from the point of view of the peasants upon whose taxes the whole Indian Empire has been built. Let us start again with the typical Deccan village of Pimpalgaon, where a hundred families live in tumbledown stone huts, and cultivate grain and pulse in the surrounding 1,000 acres of stony, unproductive soil. A village of this size pays between 1,500 and 2,000 rupees yearly as land revenue. Everyone who owns the tenth of an acre of land has to contribute towards this sum, which can only be met by selling grain or by borrowing from the village "buniah" or money-lender. We must imagine Krishna Das and his wife Lakshmi Bai sitting on their hunkers in front of their hut, and wondering what happens to the money they have just paid the headman of the village and which has not only absorbed their savings from last year, but also necessitated borrowing another five rupees from the village buniah Pershotam Das.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Fortunately, they will never know what does happen to the money. Owing to complicated adjustments between Simla and Whitehall, and between the Indian provincial and central Governments, it is difficult for an expert to understand Indian finances, and they will never mean anything to a villager. We must leave Krishna still squatting in the village street, sadly recalling tales of his great grandfather, when the tax collector came at irregular intervals and bargained with the headman of the village. In those days everyone kept a year's supply of grain and fodder in his yard, and it meant something to belong to the village of Pimpalgaon, but now.....

Under the new Reform scheme Indian finances are being simplified, but this makes no difference to Pimpalgaon, which is assessed for land revenue every thirty years, and it makes no real difference to the way the money is spent. The assessments have risen steadily during the last sixty years. In spite of the growing indebtedness of the Deccan, every acre which has been re-assessed since the war has had its charges per acre increased, and Pimpalgaon has now to pay Rs. 1,750 yearly. From the headman of the village this sum finds its way to Bombay, where it forms part of the 314 million rupees of provincial revenue. Taking the financial year 1921-22 we find that only 126 millions are spent in the Bombay Presidency, and the balance of 188 millions goes to the Central Government, and helps to pay towards the 600 million rupees required for the Army and Marine, the 300 millions interest on debts, Viscount Peel's salary, our latest frontier war, the clerks in the India Office, and all the other expenses of a foreign bureaucracy. If Krishna could only read he might be interested to discover that he contributes towards the South Persian Military Police, a consular establishment in Siam, English chaplains for English civilians, the continuation of the Arabistan Railway line, and £6,000 for secret service in England. Another interesting item is "£4,000 for outfit and passage of the Governors of Madras and Bombay." As each of those gentlemen receives twice the salary of a Prime Minister, and one was born into and the other has married into extremely wealthy English families Krishna might be forgiven for thinking that they could have afforded to pay for their own "topis," Jodhpur breeches, and other Anglo-Indian necessities.

SIMLA AND WHITEHALL.

Over half of Krishna's contribution to Imperial finance has been absorbed between Simla and Whitehall, but he might reasonably expect to gain something from the 126 million rupees spent by the provincial Government. We can imagine him eagerly scanning the budget to find Pimpalgaon's share. The result is not very promising Thirty millions disappear for expenses of collecting taxes, customs, etc., and another ten go on "political pensions." The main charge is fifty-six millions for the various Government departments, and in these it is difficult to separate salaries from expenditure. Krishna doubtless would be gratified to learn that he helps to support a Governor earning twice as much, and three officials earning the same as the Prime Minister, while over a hundred are paid better than the Secretary of Scotland. "Law and Justice"—always carefully distinguished in India—take eight millions, but only recall sad memories of the time Krishna tried to fight Pershotam Das over an unfair interest charge. The case took six months, and the expenses came to ten times the amount at issue. Sixteen millions for "Police" arouses little enthusiasm in Krishna's breast, and he can find only five very modest items which might possibly interest Pimpalgaon. These are "Public Works," Education, Sanitation, Famine and Agriculture.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Of these, "Public Works" scarcely touch the small village unless it lies near a military main road or in an irrigation area. Ordinary roads are maintained by a local Board, to whom Krishna has to contribute an extra anna in the rupee on his land revenue. Irrigation only affects a small fraction of the population, and as irrigated land is largely used for intensive cultivation such as sugar-cane, it is chiefly farmed by business men from the towns. An examination of the Public Works budget would prove that an enormous proportion of the expenditure goes on offices, official buildings, and the Governor's three residences. Krishna, if he ever goes to Poona, would be glad to know he had helped to purchase a chandelier worth Rs. 100,000 and also a fountain costing Rs. 20,000, erected at Government House during the recent famine. The fourteen millions spent on Education will also hardly interest Pimpalgaon with its five hundred inhabitants. The education Departments "hopes ultimately to provide schools for villages of over a thousand." Krishna's great-grandchildren may perhaps go to school, but he himself, his son and his grandson will belong to India's ninety-six per cent of illiterates. Sanitation even more than Education is a luxury of the large towns, and Pimpalgaon is left with a possible interest in the three millions spent on "Famine" and the one million on Agriculture, four millions out of 314 millions. "Oh monstrous' but one halfpenny-worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!"

THE TOAD AND THE HARROW.

Even those four millions fade away when we examine them closer. Half of the agriculture grant is for a college which is only used by the sons of wealthy landowners, and the famine grant is spent entirely on an irrigation work on which the Government cannot expect to get the usual return of 5 or 6 per cent. There are no plums for Krishna in the Government pie, and we must leave him to sit and wonder what it all means, and we must hope, for our own peace of mind, that he understands as little as the average Englishman about the way the British Empire is managed.

"The toad beneath the harrow knows
Where each tooth of that harrow goes," but he has no idea what the farmer is doing. In the same way, Krishna knows all about the petty tyrannies of the subordinate officials, but he has not an idea about what happens to his contributions when they have got into the Government coffers.

There are some 250 million Indians engaged in agriculture. The great majority of them try to make a scanty living out of an acre or two of land. (In the Deccan the average holding is under five acres.) In many parts the land is so poor that probably no other human beings would think it worth cultivating. These peasants have been scientifically and systematically rack-rented by the Government for the last century. The evil is not entirely due to the selfishness of the English official and military classes, or to the sinister influence of Bombay and Calcutta merchants. Wherever Europeans conquer and rule a country which has a much lower general standard of life, the peasant and the labourer must be sweated. No "Reform Scheme" or political jerrymandering can alter this fact. The late Wilfred Scawen Blunt compared English rule in India to the compulsory appointment by a poverty-stricken land-lord of an expensive Scotch gardener to manage some barren piece of land. European officials, European soldiers, European war materials and railways, whatever blessings they bring in their train, must ultimately be paid for in grain, cotton and jute. One British private, living in the very moderate comfort of a Punjab barrack, consumes the whole of Pimpalgaon's contribution to the Exchequer.

GET OFF THEIR BACKS.

The growth of Indian industrialism, itself based on sweated mill-hands and miners, makes it difficult to follow the process, and to see the system in all its naked brutality one needs to go to some country in the first stages of exploitation, like French Morocco. Nearly all traffic there is along the light railways and roads from Fez and Marakesh to the port of Casablanca. There one can see the grain going down to the port, and the European luxuries and war material being hurried up for the large armies with which France is "pacifying" that unhappy country.

Tolstoy's saying that the only way to help the poor was to get off their backs is equally true in India. Labour in England is right to sympathise with the Nationalist movement in India, but we must remember that the main argument for our evacuation of India is economic rather than political. If we really protected the poor against the rich, we might be justified in merely granting "periodic measures" of home rule," but after a century of experiments we have failed utterly, and shown ourselves incapable of avoiding the exploitation of the peasants or preventing the sweating of town labourers. It is time that decent opinion in England realised the full measure of our shortcomings, and demanded our withdrawal from India and the Middle east.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 5.

In view of the condition of National Schools which are financially affected, reply given by Hon. Mr. U. Maung Gyee, the Education Minister who was lately a leader of National Education in Burma to the interpellation regarding Government attitude evoked considerable interest. He said that the attitude of Government towards National private schools were the same as its attitude towards any other private schools. National schools were eligible for recognition and aid. Conditions under which they are eligible were those laid down in chapter 2 of the education rules. The position of national schools would receive most careful consideration at the hands of the Government and such consideration would necessarily involve a re-examination of the aforesaid conditions.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY BILL

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council the Madras University bill which came under discussion since last Tuesday was passed to law. The minister for education was warmly congratulated by the non-official members on the passing of this bill and the minister in his turn expressed hearty thanks to the non-officials for the hearty support they extended to him in this matter and the interest they evinced in the progress of the bill.

"NEW AFGHANISTAN."

INTERESTING WORK BY MUNSHI MD. FAZIL.

Dr. Syed Mahmud Ph. D. of Patna writes about "New Afghanistan" Illustrated by M. M. Fazil, Mir Munshi, Afghan Consulate as follows:—I have gone through this book very carefully. Munshi Mohamed Fazil Meer Munshi, Afghan Consulate, has ably described in this book the true and interesting facts of all the Afghan delegations to India, and Europe, and British delegations to Afghanistan. This is an open secret now, that at the present juncture of political struggle, Afghanistan does not stand behind any country and is mkaing every possible effort to make her name practically prominent among the other nations of the world, so as to gain honour and power in the comity of nations.

The above mentioned book throws sufficient light on this struggle on the part of Afghanistan. I hope that the Urdu reading public (without any distinction of caste and creed) will derive immense benefit out of this compilation by the able Mir Munshi and repay his arduous labour.

It is very important for the Indians to fully acquaint themselves with the state of progressive affairs in Afghanistan. With this regard in view every body should study this book, because it will certainly add to one's historical knowledge about the Afghans and Afghanistan. The book can be had from, M. M. Fazil 44, Malabar Hill, Bombay, or Munshi Mohmed Ikram, Mazar Shah Kanth Gwamandi Lahore for Rs. 1-8 per copy.

KAPURTHALA WEDDING BANQUET

(Associated Press.)

KAPURTHALA, Feb. 5.

The wedding banquet which was held to-night in honour of the Raja Sahib and Rani Sahib of Mandi was a brilliant function to be long remembered by the hundred guests who sat at the table.

The Governor of the Punjab proposed the toast of the Maharajah. supported by Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan and Marquis-de-Maille.

His Highness replying said the union between the Mandi and Kapurthala ruling houses upon which a solemn conjugal seal had been set that afternoon was the culmination of their time-honoured amity. steeled as it was by a formal exchange of turbans between his late Highness Raja Bije Sen and himself as far back as 1886. He ended by praying the Almighty to vouchsafe to his daughter and son-in-law a long and cloudless life and unmeasured bliss.

After the banquet and fire-works with torch light tatoo, the function ended.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 6.

The western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in Baluchistan.

Qalat reports a quarter of an inch. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—A few falls in the Punjab and Kashmir.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Chamber of Princes at Metcalfe House this morning. The Chamber has appointed a Committee of eight, including three ruling Princes, to consider the report of the Fiscal Commission.

BERAR ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 5.

In the Nagpur and Berar athletic tournaments about 700 students from different gymnasiums, in the C. P. and Berar took part. There were demonstrations of wrestlings, sword fencing, lathi play, swimming, flag signalling and several drills including ambulance drill.

It is remarkable to note that one young man named Sayanna aged about 22, from Yeotmal ran the fifteen miles race in 1 hour. 46 minutes and 9 seconds.

NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 5.

A Firman announces the following Nizam's birthday honours:—Mr. A. M. N. Hydari to be Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung; Mr. Habibur Rahman Shevani to be Nawab Sadar Yar Jung, Mr. Mirza Samulla Beg to be Nawab Mirza Yar Jung and Mr. Sharook Shah to be Nawab Sharook Yar Jung.

BURMA COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 6.

At to-day's Legislative Council Meeting the Deputy President's Salary Bill was considered. Opposition to payment of any salary was manifested.

Maung Ba Pe Nationalist was elected Deputy President by 46 votes against 24 for Maung Ba Dun Independent.

At the sitting of the Madras Legislative Council on the 6th instant the bill to amend the Madras Disrict Municipalities bill which was introduced by the Minister for Local Self-Government was referred to a select committee. This bill is intended to obviate some of the difficulties experienced in working of the enactment passed a few years ago and it includes the provision making women eligible for the Municipal elections. Another bill for amending the Local Boards Act was also referred to a select Committee.

"PURSUE YOUR IDEALS."

MR. DAS' ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Under the auspices of the N. C. O. Students' Board, Deshbandhu C. R. Das addressed the Students of Bombay at the Sri Ram Chowk on Monday night, Mr. R. S. Padbidri presiding.

Mr. Padbidri in welcoming Mr. Das said the Board was started immediately after the Nagpore Congress and the response made by the students of Bengal had had a magical effect on the Bombay students. Bombay would have done greater work if a right lead was given to them at the right moment.

Mr. Das said he always addressed students as his friends because he did not seem to grow old with age. It was a peculiar phenomenon, so far as he could judge himself, that the older he grew the younger he became. Old men generally became devoid of enthusiasm, became worldly wise, sapient, whereas in his case the improvement had always been in the opposite direction, being enthusiastic and more enthusiastic as years rolled by, became reckless and more reckless as years passed by, less and less of a wise man as he grew older. He had got a belief in his heart that wisdom did not count for anything, because life with recklessness had got its own value. In Bengal very wise men rebuked him for his enthusiasm. They said what was the good of the movement? They said people were volatile and unless they proceeded with mathematical accuracy it was no good at all. His answer to those wise men was that he was not at all ashamed to be what he was. Their nature was made by God and it was not of their own making and some good result was sure to be achieved by it. If they were reckless ,they must continue being reckless. It was a glorious thing to pursue whatever they had set their hearts on, regardless of consequences. They should not count the cost; they should not weigh whether it would bring them success or failure and he thought that those people who continuously thought as to whether any particular measure would bring them success or failure were persons who were destined to failure in the end. They must choose their ideals and, having once chosen them, it was for them to pursue those ideals with vigour and with all the enthusiasm of which they were capable and with recklessness. (Cheers.)

PROBLEM BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

Let them now consider the problems which were agitating them at the present moment. There were two questions. Which was their ideal and what was the best method of achieving it? So far as the first question was concerned, he did not think there was any controversy about it, or dispute. They were all agreed that Swaraj was their foul. were all agreed that Swaraj was their goal. possible on that proposition. But when they began to define Swaraj there were controversies. It was not that they had understood in their own minds what was the Swaraj they were pursuing as their ideal. They had accepted Swaraj as a release from the oppressions of the bureaucracy. They had accepted Swaraj because they had all persuaded themselves to believe that the moment this bureaucracy was prevented from working out its will upon the people of India, they would get Swaraj. He believed the time had come when they must pursue that question with a little more care and decide upon the ideal and character of the Government for which they must fight. They must feel that they were fighting for an institution, and it was for them to realise it and construct that institution. The question of Government could not be properly discussed unless they set out with a clear idea and unless they defined it, described it, and gave the public some idea as to what that self-Government was. What was the self-Government they wanted? There was self-Government in many countries, but it was not the same thing everywhere. It was different in various countries. What was the system for which they were fighting to-day? It was not the highly centralised House of Commons system in England. He did not want that kind of Central Government. If they gave him all the departments in the Provincial Government, and also in the Central Government, he would refuse the offer, for he did not care for the highly centralised Government. Did they know why? He wanted a Government of the people, by the people, for the people. Some people said they must first get power from their rulers, so that they could distribute it afterwards among the people.

THE CHARM OF POWER.

He did not believe it because power had got something within it which did not allow it to be given away. They were generous as long as they did not get a thing in their hands, but once they got it in their hands they would never part with it. From white Brahmins it would go to brown Brahmins. When power was given to any particular class it never gave it to another class willingly. He did not believe that Swaraj was possible of achievement by violence. Nowhere had they got Swaraj by violence. In France, Russia and Italy only particular classes who had used the sword for the purpose had got power into their hands from their opponents, and they were unwilling to surrender it afterwards. There was no country in the world which had got Swaraj by violence.

HOW TO GET SWARAJ.

Mr. Das then came to the methods by which they were to get Swaraj, and said his plan was to enter the Councils and then break them for ever. He was in no way against the constructive programme, but all their efforts must be directed for Swaraj. He then detailed his plan. He said he would get a majority and go into the Councils, and then make his demands. If the demands were granted well and good, if not N. C. O. would begin, and he would not grant money to Government or pass any measure. If the Councils were dissolved he would go to the country and there were 60 lakhs of taxpayers. He would get their mandate and return to the Councils, and then the Government would be forced to concede their demands. They must remember what a tremendous effect it would be on the people if Government refused to grant the demands of the people. They would agitate in the country and win the Swaraj.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, February 6.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day for further consideration of the Workmen's Compensation Bill and the Criminal Procedure Bill. At question time replying to Sir Montagu Webb regarding the representation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon for immediate provision through agency enterprise, if state funds be unavoidable, of a wireless installation in India, Mr. A. H. Ley said that Government were not yet in a position to make any announcement as to the extent to which they were prepared to meet the specific demand which it contained.

Mr. B. N. Misra asked:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether Britain or India is going to meet the costs of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the grievances of the Indian Civil Service? Will there be any Indians in the Commission and if so what is the proportion of the Indians to Englishmen in it? Will there be any members of the Indian Legislature on the said Commission?"

Sir Malcolm Hailey replied that the Government had yet no information on these points. The discussion of Workmen's Compensation Bill was then proceeded with.

AMENDMENTS TO WORKMEN'S BILL.

Captain Sassoon moved an amendment requiring a workman who has given notice of accident to remain in the vicinity of his place of employment for not less than three working days so as to be available for medical examination and if the employer offers such medical examination free of charge within a prescribed period to submit himself to such examination.

Mr. Joshi opposed the amendment as being quite iniquitious as it did not compel the employer to give medical treatment during the period the workman remained in the vicinity of the factory for medical examination.

Messrs. Samarath and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas both supported the amendment, which was rejected by 34 to 28 votes.

Mr. Innes next moved an amendment standing in his name which required that a workman should offer himself for examination before the expiry of three working days from the time at which the service of notice was effected.

The Commerce Member urged that the amendment was necessary to clear obscurities existing in the clause as incorporated in the bill. He was not content with the solution which the Joint Committee had adopted. Mr. Joshi further moved an amendment to Mr. Inne's amendment so as to delete the word "working" thereby including Sundays also. After a short discussion Mr. Innes' amendment as further amended by Mr. Joshi was carried out without division.

Mr. Innes then moved another amendment explaining that it was only a drafting amendment suggested by the Legislative Department. By this amendment in clauses where a workman refuses to submit himself for examination by a qualified medical practitioner or in any way obstructs the same his right to compensation shall be suspended during the continuance of such refusal or obstruction.

Captain Sassoon moved a further amendment to that of Mr. Innes, the object of which was that if refusal or obstruction to examination was presented in the case of first examination after the notice of accident, the employer would not be liable to pay compensation unless admitted by the Commissioner for sufficient causes. After a short discussion the House rejected Captain Sassoon's amendment and carried the original amendment as moved by the Commerce Member.

BUCKET SHOP RAIDED BY POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 5.

As a result of police raid on Saturday on a bucket shop carried on in a principal street in Poona Cantonment, 29 persons were produced to-day before Major Thorne Cantonment Magistrate. These included a man in charge of the premises. named Udhav Pandusa and other would be punters who were alleged to have been in the place for the purpose of backing the horses running in Bombay on the first day of the Bombay Races. The police are stated to have collected over Rs. 3,000 from the shop and from the pockets of those who were there at the time of the search.

The case was not proceeded with as the chief accused asked for time in order to enable him to get legal advice as to the operation of the Bombay Gambling Act. The adjournment prayed for was granted—bail being allowed.

LAWRENCE STATUE AND LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

The Lahore Municipal Committee has again taken up the question of the Lawrence Statue and heated debate was raised when Lala Ushnak Rai moved a resolution to the effect. That whereas the objection of public in the matter of the Lawrence Statue is to its being exhibited in a public place, it is resolved that a wall be erected along the railings existing at present to a height of about 20 feet so as to screen it from public view till the suspension by the Commissioner of Lahore Devision of the previous resolution of the Municipality about the removal of the statue is withdrawn by the Government. The senior Vice President who was presiding, however, did not allow a long discussion pointing out that the rule seven of Municipal Act did not permit the proceedure desired by the mover as the resolution was not on the agenda of the meeting. Further discussion was then postponed till 8th Feruary.

IRISH TERRORISM.

DR. SIGERSON RESIGNS FROM PARLIAMENT.

SEQUEL TO THREATENING LETTER.

LONDON, Feb 5.

The first resignation from the Irish Parliament due to the campaign of intimidation was announced by Doctor George Sigerson today. He was the oldest Senator. He frankly admitted that he had resigned because he had received a communication threatening to burn his house and property and feared the suffering that would be inflicted on his family. —Reuter.

INCENDIARISM.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Dublin.—The residence of Mr. Russell, Sub-Sheriff of County Louth, was burned down by armed rebels who described the action as a reprisal against the executions by the Government of which Mr. Russell was an official.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Dublin.—The residence in County Wicklow of Colonel Eustace Maude who is now in Ceylon was burned down by armed men this morning. Mrs. Maud and others of the household were locked in and covered with rifles by the raiders.—Reuter.

BOMB AIMED AT BULGARIAN PREMIER.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Sofia.—A bomb was aimed at Premier Stambuliski during a performance at the National Theatre which he was attending. The bomb exploded but none was injured.

LATER.

A bomb was thrown at the box where the Premier and other Ministers were seated. The King and the Royal Princesses were also, present in the theatre at the time of the incident but there was no panic. The damage done was, also, very small.—Reuter.

IMMIGRATION IN U. S.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Washington.—The Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives has approved of a new bill for further drastically reducing the number of aliens who can be admitted, by lowering the figure of each nationality from three to two per cent. of the number of nationality already resident in the United States and also by taking the census of 1890, 1900 and 1910 as basis. The immigration officials estimate that the total admitted every year will henceforth be 188,000 instead of 358,000 as it is at present.—Reuter.

Washington.—The year 1890 has been chosen because in that year the greater proportion of immigrants came from Northern Europe. The bill provides for admission of relatives of citizens already naturalised or intending to be naturalised. All persons who are not potential citizens are excluded except certain professional classes. This section is aimed at the Japanese.

REDUCTION OF MADRAS CONTRIBUTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

With regard to the provincial contributions to the central Government it is understood that the contribution of this province will be reduced by about one crore of rupees It is understood that negotiations are afoot for a compromise between the reserved half of Government and the Ministerialists over the Madras Irrigation Bill which was rejected by a very large majoriy during its first reading in the Legislative Council this session.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Jute shares opened quite in sympathy with Hessians but steadied up as the day progressed, Clive being subject to larger covering operations by bears than Howrah. Among the higher grade stocks Lansdowne found some enquiry, with Reliance also sharing in the demand. Very few transactions were recorded in coal owing to lack of enquiry. Cottons remained practically unchanged. Tea and miscellaneous only came in for small deals, Rutema marking a rise. War bonds were somewhat steadier in tones. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5½ per cent, war bonds (1928) 99/14, 6 per cent. bonds (1926) 99/8, 6 per cent. bonds (1927) 99/8.

Bank:—Imperial Bank 317.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 136. Sara Serajgunge Railway 62.

Cotton:—Agra United 5/8, Bowreah 688/8, Dunbar 295, Keshoram 8/6,

Jute:—Benjamin 4/5 discount, Budge Budge 425, Clive 35/4, Craig 7/4, Dalhousie 347, Empire 49/12, Howrah 42/10, Kanknarrah 465, Kelvin 749, Lawrence 445, Nuddea 46/8, Reliance 49, do pref. 101, Waverley 10.

Coal:—Burrakur 36/8, Ghusick and Muslia 23/10, Samla Govindpur 15, Searsole 14, Talcher 8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steels 51/8, British India Corporation ordinary 8/10, Titaghur Paper 8/10, Chitpur Hydraulic Pressing 318, Port Shipping 20/4.

Tea:—Rutema 8/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and three eighth pence and the demand bills were one shilling four and thirteen thirty two pence.

Whereas an Application has been made by Messrs. Agascar Bros. of Bombay to the Government of Bombay, on the 3rd of February 1923 under the Indian Electricity Act 1910, as amended in 1922, for the grant of a license for the supply of electrical energy within the Area of Supply as shown in the Deposited Maps, marked A, B, C upon conditions and terms specified in the Draft License submitted, copy of which is given below, notice is hereby given that any person or persons, Company or Local Authority desirous of making representation with reference to the said application may do so by a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in Public Works Dept. within three months of the date of issue of this, and copy of the said representation should be sent at the same time to the undersigned, the Licensees. Copies of the maps referred to may be inspected and copies of the said Draft License may be purchased for Rupee one per copy at the following places:—

Offices of—Collector of Kolaba, Executive Engineer P. W. D. and Local Board of Talukas at Alibag, and Panvel Municipality, at Panvel and the undersigned.

211 Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay.

Agascar Bros.,
Applicants.

DRAFT LICENSE.

The Kolaba District Electric License 1923.

License for the supply of energy granted by the Government of Bombay under the Indian Electricity Act 1910, as amended in 1922.

License is hereby granted to Messrs. Agascar Brothers (Messrs R. N. Agascar, V. N. Agascar, M B. Kothare and G. G. Shriyan, Partners) carrying on business under the name and style of Agascar Bros. and having their temporary office at 211, Kalbadevi, Road, Bombay, to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon terms and conditions all specified below:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. The License may be cited as "The Kolaba District Electric License 1923."

INTERPRETATION.

2. The several terms, words and expressions to which by the Indian Electricity Act as amended in 1922 or by the Rules thereunder meanings are assigned, shall have in this License the same respective meanings, provided that in this Licenso:—

(1) The "Act" shall mean "the Indian Electricity Act 1910 as amended in 1922." and

(2) The expression "the Licensee" shall mean and include "Messrs. Agascar Brothers and their permitted assigns," and

(3) The expression "Deposited Map" shall mean the plan of the Area of Supply hereinafter specified, which has been deposited with Government in pursuance of the Rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the P. W. Department and by the applicants under the name and style of "Agascar Brothers," and

(4) The date of the notification by the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Government Gazette that this License has been granted, is in this License referred to as "the commencement of the License."

SECURITY.

3. (1) The period within which under clause I (a) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall show that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them by this License throughout the area of supply shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under that clause be three years from the commencement of this License, subject to the Licensees being able to secure all their requirements in bulk from the Hydro-Electric Supply Cos.

(2) The period which under clause I (b) of the Schedule to the Act the Licencees shall deposit, or secure such sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by Government under that clause, be six months from the commencement of this License and Rupees two thousands respectively.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

4. (1) The area within which the supply of energy is authorised by this License is the whole of the area known as the District of Kolaba and bounded as follows:-

NORTH—By Thana District; | SOUTH—By Ratnagiri District;
EAST—By Poona & Satara Districts; | WEST—By the Arabian Sea;

the boundaries whereof are delineated in the Deposited Map, Marked "A."

(2) In view, however, of the fact that power from the Hydro-Electric Cos. is not available at present except in very limited amount, the present supply by the Licensees will be restricted to the area of Panvel Taluka bounded as follows:—

North—By Kamotha, Asudgaon, and Adai Village;
East—By Pali Dewad, Dewad, Vishumbe and partly by Kalundre Inam Gaon;
South—By Kalundre Inam Gaon, Karanjade and partly by Wadghar;
West—By Wadghar and Kopar;

the boundaries of which are delineated in the Deposited Map, Marked "B".

PURPOSES OF SUPPLY.

5. Subject to the provisions of this License and the Act and the Rules thereunder the Licensees shall be entitled during the continuance of this License to supply energy within the Area of Supply for all purposes.

SYSTEM OF SUPPLY.

6. The system of supply in pursuance of this License shall be alternating current single or three phase system with a pressure at the consumer's terminals of 230 to 400 volts. Provided always that the Licensees may from time to time with the previous consent in writing and subject to such limitations and conditions as shall be prescribed in writing by the Government of Bombay, adopt any other system of supply for the purpose of this License.

(2) The feeders, distributing mains and service lines may be aerial or underground in whole or in part and shall be erected, constructed and maintained by the Licensees in strict conformity with the Act and Rules thereunder.

COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

7. (1) The Licensees shall execute works to the satisfaction of Government under clause IV of the Schedule to the Act are the following:—

All streets colored "Red" in the Map Marked "C", and mentioned in annexure hereto.

(2) If the Licensees fail to comply with the provisions of the Sub-clause (1), the License may be revoked.

GENERATING STATION.

8. The Transforming and Distributing Stations shall be in the Area of Supply above referred to, viz, Map Marked "B".

LIMITS OF PRICE TO BE CHARGED IN RESPECT OF THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

9. The Prices to be charged by the Licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed the following Maxima, namely:—

(1) For general supply purposes for lights, fans and heating: Government Buildings, Railways, Commercial and business premises, Clubs, restaurants and hotels, residential premises and religious and educational establishments and Hospitals:—

Annas Eight per unit, subject to a minimum charge not exceeding Rs. 4 pe month per Meter.

(2) For purposes other than specified above and Power purposes:

(a) Upto and including 3 Kilowatts Annas 6 per unit.

(b) for industrial motive purposes from 3 Kilowatts and upwards annas Four per unit.

OR in case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Bombay in accordance with section 23—3 (c) of the Act, such maxima as the Government may fix on approving the method.

N.B. The term "unit" as used in this connection shall be deemed to mean "the energyr contained in a current of one thousand Amperes flowing under an Electric Motive Force of one Volt during one hour."

BREAKING UP OF STREETS.

10. The length of trenches to be opened on any street at any time and the period for which they may remain open shall be determined from time to time by the Government of Bombay or the Local Authority by which such streets are repairable.

PURCHASE OF UNDERTAKING.

11. (1) The option of purchase given by section 7 of the Act shall first be exercise-able on the expiration of 50 years from the commencement of this License and thereafter on the expiration of every subsequent period of 20 years during the subsistence of this License. The value of all lands, buildings, works material and plant of the Licensees to be paid for, in accordance with the said section 7 of the Act, shall be their market value at the time of such purchase, which shall be determined in case of difference or dispute by Arbitration, due regard being had to the various matters mentioned in the first proviso set out in sub-section (1) of the said section 7 and there shall be added such value so computed as aforesaid on account of compulsory purchase a sum equivalent to ten per cent of the amount of such value.

(2) In accordance with sub-section (2) (d) (ii) of sections of the Act it is hereby declared that the Transforming and Distributing Station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 or 7 of the Act.

ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.

12. At any time after the commencement of this License the Licensees, may with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay and subject to compliance with such conditions upon which such consent may be given, assign the License and transfer the whole of this undertaking in respect of which, this License is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, material and plant of the Licensees) to a Company formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay, in accordance with the laws for the time being in force in British India or in England under any enactment relating to Companies for the time being in force there, having authority to take over this License and the said undertaking as the case may be and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations so imposed upon the Licensees under this License and the Act and the Rules under the Act and on such assignment and transfer the rights, powers and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the Licensees and shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such Company formed as aforesaid.

ANNEXURE.

Mumbra-Karjat Road, Panvel Bunder Road, Ulwa Road, Joshi Ali street from Mumbra-Karjat Road to Kalyan Road, and cross Lanes No. 1 and 2, Balaleshwar Road, Parbhu Ali street and cross Lane, Deshmukh Ali street to Diversion Road, Pardeshi Ali street, Devale street, Kharatpada cross Lane, Ketki Street, Waze Mohalla street, Masjid Tank street, Bhusar Mahalla street, Koliwala street.

Dated 3rd February, 1923.

21, KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

AGASCAR BROS.
APPLICANTS.

STATE V. COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

the hands of the companies, the officials also have become advocates of the companies' managements. They have found a rich, luxurious and fruitful field not only in India, but also in England after retirement from Indian service. The companies are made up and maintained mostly by retired officials of India. Will any body be now surprised why these companies are being backed up both in India and in England? Their strength is as clear as day-light. Companies' officials must naturally back up the companies; Government officials have also a prospective gain, they have therefore a strong tendency to support the companies.

With all this I must not omit that there are and have always been many among the Government officials, who have done their very best to oppose the so-called commercial enterprise of guaranteed companies. I have got these facts from their evpositions Were it not for their statements and protests, I might not have known anything of the secret movements and plans which were hatched and carried out.

These companies have no money of their own to spend, as they are spending Indian money only. India has lost heavily from the employment of the guaranteed companies. Working expenses of the railways have gone up; Indians have not had their due share in the higher posts of railway services. Indian railway servants have not been allowed the same privileges of leave, as are allowed on the State service. Under the companies' management Europeans have gained generally in higher salaries in trade facilities, in general powers and privileges, etc.,

RECENT ATTEMPTS.

The question of State versus Company management was mooted first in the Indian press; it was discussed in the Legislative Council in 1910, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1917 and 1918. The matter was well thrashed out in March 1915, when the Government of India accepted the resolution in favour of State management moved by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, with a promise of instituting an enquiry into the comparative economy of the two systems. In July 1916 the Government of India declared that it was impossible to base any definite finding upon statistical results. Then they made enquiries of Local Governments and public and commercial bodies, "into the practical side of railway working founded upon every day experience" of the two classes of administration. The majority of the replies received by the Government of India favoured the State management.

On the 18th March 1918 upon a resolution moved by the Hon. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, the Government member (Sir George Barnes) explained that the matter was under correspondence with the Secretary of State, that the notice to determine the contract of the E. I. Railway on 31st December 1919 had been given. Although a majority of the Indian Members were in favour of state management still the resolution was withdrawn as the matter was under consideration of the Secretary of State.

ACWORTH COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of State however, instead of accepting the recommendation of the Indian Members of the Council, appointed the Acworth Committee, whose report has been before the Government since August 1921. The Government have carried out some of the recommendations, but most of the Committee's recmmendations are still unsettled. In one important respect they have postponed the recommendation of that Committee.

Not satisfied with the recommendations of the Acworth Committee, the bureaucrats in the Railway Board sent out another circular to the Local Governments and public bodies.

In the *questionaire* prepared for the enquiries of the Railway Committee and in the circular issued upon the recommendations of the Committee, the matter was so drafted by the Railway Board that it gave an impression in favour of the Companies. This action is especially objectionable, as it was likely to mislead those who did not know all the facts. Coming as it did from the Railway Board it was highly objectionable.

From the foregoing sketch, it is clear that the Companies have a powerful support not only of a large number of Government Officials, but also of the Government itself. The Indian public are against this policy. The public have full support of majority of the Acworth Committee. Their report is as strong as possible. Their arguments are irrefutable, still the Government are hesitating to accept that recommendation in favour of state management. The replies to the last circular received by the Government of India have not yet been published. It is, however, clear from the reports which have appeared in the newspapers that Indians are in favour of State Management, while Europeans favour the Companies. The matter now rests with the Legislative Assembly, whose decision, it is hoped, will be accepted by the Government. The Indian view has been accepted by the Central Railway Advisory Council, whose decision is second only to that of the Legislative Assembly. The question is no doubt sharply divided between Indians and Europeans. With the companies Europeans will continue to gain the undue advantages they have been enjoying, unless the Legislative Assembly carefully watch their transactions.

With state management, we expect a fair play. The Acworth Committee have declared "It is with Indian money secured on Indian taxation that the Indian Railways have been almost entirely built. It is the Indian public that uses the railways and pays the railway rates and fares. It is the Legislative Assembly at Delhi, which under the new constitution votes the railway budget. It is of the utmost importance that Indian public opinion should not be prepossessed against the railway management."

Indian opinion has been repeatedly given in favour of state management and it should govern the issue involved. We are not in the least inclined to place any section of the public at a dis-advantage. We want justice only, and we have no hesitation in stating that the vital interests of India require state management and an effectual check over the extravagant tendencies of those guaranteed companies which are to continue the management of state railways until their contracts expire.

In the next article we shall deal with the salient points of the state versus company management of State Railways.

A GAS GEYSER gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes a gas circular keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.
T C15575C

A SHOLAPUR GRIEVANCE.

AGRICULTURISTS' INTERESTS SACRIFICED.

PETITION TO GOVERNOR TO INTERVENE.

The following petition has been addressed to the Governor and President in Council, Bombay by the Ekruk Talav Bagitdar Sangh, Sholapur:—Most humbly and respectfully showeth:—

That the District Collector of Sholapur had convened on December 18th 1922 a meeting to discuss the policy of disposing of water supply from Ekruk tank in future. To this meeting he had invited the Superintendent Engineer, C. D. Poona, the District Executive Engineer, the Civil Surgeon, the Manager of the Sholapur, Lakshmi, Vishnu Narsingiraj and and Jam Mills, the Loco Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway at Sholapur, the President of the Sholapur Municipality Khan Saheb Hajratkhan, and three representatives of the Bagiatdars. The Ekruk tank was originally constructed to help agriculture in times of draughts, which are not rare in Sholapur District. The agriculturists would suffer terribly if water be stopped this year when the rains have been scarce. It is difficult to replace the agricultural cattle, when once it is lost. The irrigators under the tank have taken a lease of the supply of water, agreeing to pay the whole assessment in years of good rains without taking any water from the tank only to secure a sure supply in days of need, and have paid assessment year after year with this hope. They have already borne the burden and now fear that they will not get the benefit of the terms of the lease. All these points were placed before the meeting, but to no purpose. The meeting which was called only to discuss the question passed a resolution regardless of the loss that will be caused to the agriculturists and of the opposition of their representatives, that the water supply should be enirely stopped from January 3rd 1923.

It was but natural that those who were called to represent the mills, the Municipality and the Railway should, being in majority, pass a resolution which secured them the supply of water, at the cost of the agriculturists for whom originally the tank was constructed. The agriculturists are not astonished at this. They only regret that the Collector of this District could be persuaded to defer their interests though their case was strong and convincing to those of the Mills. The agriculturists feel it unjust to rely upon the flimsy arguments that comparatively the loss of the mills would be greater than that of the irrigators, that unemployment would affect a large number of operatives and may perhaps disturb peace.

PROSPEROUS MILL INDUSTRY.

The loss to the Mills is only relative. The prices of the shares of the local mills have risen in one case at least 15 times (the share of Rs. 1000 is being sold for over Rs. 15,000) Their profits are four or five times their subscribed vapital. They are paying dividends twice the paid up capital. A little imaginary loss—decrease in fabulously large profits, will not be a calamity, as it will be in the case of the poor agriculturists, who have only a small margin of profit left even in days of plenty, owing to constant famine and the consequent loss of agricultural cattle. Even a sober paper like the "Times of Inda" has said that "the Sholapur rayats expect a famine once in three years and get it." Stopping a water supply in their case is a long and complete ruin. The water supply to irrigation is to be stopped in the intreests of the needs of the City, but unfortunately the hours of supplying water in the city have been shortened, while the supply of Mills is given in usual quantity though at longer intervals. The fears as to unemployment in case the Mills are refused the full supply of water are groundless. The Mill owners can easily bore wells. Shorter hours of work are bound to be the natural result of a dull market With a full supply of water they cannot be avoided. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are being floated in this district. If Mill owners had tried to lay by a portion of their fat dividends they could have constructed Tanks in places more than one. Strikes and lock-outs have become a familiar phenomena and if Police can keep order then, why the authorities should exaggerate the imaginary fears of disturbance of peace, is beyond comprehension.

To cut the water-supply to irrigators would also result in not only the unemployment of thousands of families but ruin to them. If once the seedlings and cattle are lost they may not be able to gather a good harvest even in years of splendid rain falls. The Railway Company gets its drinking water from the Municipality. As to watering the engines and for other purposes the Railway representatives told the meeting that the Railway Company would rather subscribe a loan to construct another Tank, than make some other watering arrangements of their own. That means the Railway Company does not depend upon the present Tank so helplessly as the irrigators.

The Ekruk Talav Bagaitdar Singh, therefore prays respectfully that your Excellency should intervene to preserve the tank to the Agriculturists, for whom it was originally constructed from the encroachments of these later interests and set aside this resolution till your Excellency finally settles this policy and order that water be given to the irrigators for their standing Jawar and cane, and summer fodder and cane seedling and gardens which the being irrigated for the last forty years so long, as water can conveniently be given to the Mills without causing hardships to the City population.

(Sd.) C. S. MADAKI.
Chairman,
Ekruk Tank Bagaitdar Sangh, Sholapur.
Sholapur, December 20, 1922.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

At the High Court Justice Pearson is engaged in hearing a suit brought by one Provat Nath Baral, formerly a Head Constable of the Calcutta Police against Rai Purna Chandra Lahiri Bahadur, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, claiming Rs. 5,000 as damages for alleged wrongful confinement. The case for the plaintiff was that a police constable in January 1919 arrested a man for disorderly conduct. This man happened to be a relation of the defendant's family physician. It was alleged that the defendant suspended the plaintiff who was said to have abused and arrested the man, and eventually kept the plaintiff in lock-up for several days. The hearing is proceeding.

Mrs. M. says: "I have found Glaxo satisfactory in every respect; it surpasses ordinary milk. For making milk-puddings for children, I think it is excellent."

For Baby's brothers and sisters, too!

To grow from babyhood into sturdy, happy childhood, your children need a food rich in body-building qualities, and a food that will not tax their delicate digestions. Plenty of milk is what they require, milk in its safest, most suitable form—Glaxo.

Glaxo is pure, rich milk, made easily digestible and germ-free by the Glaxo Process. Packed in an air-tight, sealed tin, safe from contamination, it safeguards the children from diarrhœa and many other diseases borne by ordinary milk.

Ask your Doctor!

Let them drink

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

every day, and make their milk-puddings, custards, bread-and-milk, porridge, etc., with GLAXO

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics". The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London and New Zealand.

HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN.

I am twenty-four years old.

I was suffering from Malarial fever, for the last six years, and tried many prominent Doctors, but to no result. My health was decreasing day by day, and I lost my appetite completely.

At last, I happened to read in the "Times of India" about the marvellous effects of the medicines of Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan, Javeri Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4, Near Marwadi Vidyalaya, and his splendid success in Europe and America.

I went and consulted him, at first. I was not thinking of my recovery but he gave me full satisfaction. I took his medicine for some time which relieved me just like magic, by the grace of God, within two weeks only.

I am feeling quite alright now, and hearty thanks to the Hakim Sahab.

Y. K. Dabhade, SENAPATHI,
1ST CLASS SARADAR, TALEGAON DABHADE.

"NERVINUS"

(WITH GOLD)

All the powers of vigorous youth—the joy of living every hour of one's life in perfect enjoyment is imparted by partaking of this amazing "Elixir of life." If you have that terrible run-down feeling, you need a course of the Nervinus. As a blood purifier it has no equal and as an ideal tonic it has wonderful effect on Anæmia, Dyspepsia and Constipation. The external application "Organ oil" prepared by an elaborate and expensive method gives marvellous results in all cases of local weakness, due to abuse or excess in life. Absolutely harmless and produces no reaction. Nervinus with Gold at Rs. 5 a bottle and the external application at Rs. 2-8 a phial. Both together at Rs. 7 (Postage extra).

Says Dr. N. C. Dutt, Sanitary Inspector, Cossipur Circle:—Nervinus produced marvellous effects. Dr. R. N. Ghosh, Jamtara:—Some of the worst cases have responded to its action like a charm. P. G. Lobo, Esq., Camp, Belgaum:—I had put on 12 lbs. of flesh during 2 months. Mr. Maung Pye, Head Clerk to L. K. Mitter, Esq., Advocate, Mandalay:—Proved a downright benefit in many diseases. Mr. W. Pacheco, Podanur, South India:—It has done me a lot of good. Mr. Khan Chand, Extra Asstt. Commissioner, Punjab:—I am convinced of the good effect of your medicines. C. W. Esq.,—Officer, 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment:—Please send me another bottle. The last bottle I had at Poona showed excellent results.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM E. I. R.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

(Continued from page 4.)

Premises, £20,000 Staff Funds, plus £17,000 carried forward.

It is to be hoped that this does not turn out to be a regretable departure from the safe, orthodox policy of British banking hitherto. For though one can understand that in a year of acute trade depression there can be no great room for banks to improve their loans and advances to customers, the chief item of their revenues—it fell in the case of Barclay's Bank from £133.351 million in December, 1921, to £126.374 million in December, 1922, and also in the case of the Liverpool and Martin's Bank from £39,753 million in 1921 to £36.759 million in 1922, while it rose in the case of the Joint City and Midland Bank from £176.779 million in 1921 to £182.307 million in 1922], there would be as naturally some surprise at the very slender reserve provisions of the current year. British industry is no doubt still depressed as shown by the Profits analysis of industrial concerns for 1922 by the Economist (January 13, 1922, p. 46). A total of 1.371 companies analysed showed a net profit of £88.330 million in 1922 as against £124.578 million for the same companies in 1921. Only the last quarter of 1922 showed an increase of profits over the corresponding period of 1921, but the dividends paid still compare unfavourably with those of 1921. The British Banks are, of course, not large holders of industrial securities as a rule; but their prosperity is indissolubly connected with the prosperity of local industry; and until the latter shows a more profitable position, the paying away of profits in dividends at the cost of Reserve accounts by the Banks most certainly arouse some criticism.

REVIVAL OF PRODUCTION IN AMERICA.

Have we seen the last of the post-war industrial depression? The following figures of the revival in America are certainly very encouraging. According to the American department of commerce production of manufactured articles in that country increased in 1922 by about 50 per cent. as compared with 1921. Textile mills showed an improvement of 20 per cent., iron and steel industry between 60 and 70 per cent., non-ferrous metals from 50 to 95 per cent., petroleum 15 per cent., coke 50 per cent., paper 20 to 30 per cent., rubber 40 per cent., motor car industry 50 p. c., building construction 50 per cent., lumber 35 per cent., brick 50 per cent. and cement 15 per cent.; leather 20 per cent., sugar 45 per cent. and meats about 5 per cent. Bar the coal industry, which suffered from a protracted strike, there is no noteworthy decline. In transport, the large surplus of idle cars in 1921 was converted into a considerable shortage in 1922, while car loadings were 11 per cent. higher in the latter year. These excellent results have been achieved principally by ruthless cuts in working expenses. One indication of the America realisation of the need for internal economics may be given by the impending amalgamation—probably in imitation of the recent precedent in Britain—of five railway lines into a single New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company. In Britain also the rapidly recovering production in coal, (251.850 million tons in 1922 which is higher than any since 1916, the record of 1913 at 287.412 million tons being not very far off) and iron (Pig iron was 4.899 million tons in 1922 as against 2.616 million in 1921 and 10.260 million in 1913. while steel was 5.832 million tons in 1922 as against 2.703 million in the previous year, and 7.663 million in 1913) point in the same direction. But the still continued internal disorders and dislocation in other countries do not afford much ground for an affirmative answer to the above question.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 5.

Futures at New York	Mar.	27.90+04
	May	28 20+08
	July	27.67+06
	Oct.	25.20+14

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. G. Liverpool	Mar.	15.21+18
	May	15.03+17
	July	14.74+18
	Oct.	13.67+10

London, Feb. 5.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 15/32 Firm.
Bar Gold £ 4-8-4 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 30 13/16 Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Feb. 6.

To-day Reuter reported 8 points lower in New York futures and a rise of 17 points in Liverpool. At the opening the American market declined on Wall St. selling but later the prices improved on buying by Commission Houses. The undertone of the market is good but prices are held in check by political situation. Our market yesterday after being strong at the opening gave way on unfavourable political news. To-day the market is again strong and we look for a period of steady markets with a graduated rising tendency. Political developments may cause uneasiness for the time being, but we do not look for any serious developments, and think that confidence will quickly be restored. From a fairly cotton point of view prices here are much too low, and as shipments continue to be heavy, it seems that the disparity between our market and American prices must sooner or later disapppear.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable dated 5th instant timed 4-35 p.m. as under:—

"Rather in favor of selling on advances."

In spite of a small decline in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 525. Selling by Offices and Commission houses caused the market to decline to Rs. 523. At this quotation on heavy buying by Marwari Jobbers, the values improved to Rs. 533, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 531. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 531½ and closed at Rs. 533½.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 474, and going down by a rupee, steadily advanced to Rs. 484, in sympathy with the advance in Broach and on Marwari operators bying, the same rate ruled at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 391 and May Rs. 395 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday, and the demand from Exporters and local millwalas was good. About 7.000 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Feb. 6.

		Rs
F. G. Broach	April-May	533 1/2
F. G. Bengal	March	393
Fine Oomra	March	483
F. G. Bengal	May	395

PATEL BROTHERS COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 8 points up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 5th instant.

"Very narrow market easily influenced by small orders.

"Snow freezing. Large area Texas. New York market declined early on Wall Street selling, but improved later on Commission houses buying."

LOCAL MARKET.

Feb. 5.

Owing to a further advance in New York futures our market opened several rupees higher with Broach at Rs. 527/8, and March Oomra at Rs. 477/-. In the morning there was some short covering which was followed by heavy buying for account of a well known Indore operator. This caused a quick appreciation in values until Broach was quoted at Rs. 530. In the afternoon bull liquidation caused a setback, Broach receding to Rs. 522. Before the close the market recovered slightly closing as under:

Broach Rs. 524/-, Mar. Oomra Rs. 474/-
Mar Bengal Rs. 387/-.

There was only fair demand for ready cotton. The forward market at Colaba opened with Broach at Rs. 525/-, marwari jobbers were small buyers, while Commission Houses were sellers. Closing rates:

Broach Rs. 524/8, Mar Oomra Rs. 474/8, Mar Bengal Rs. 384/-.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay Feb. 6th.

	Rs.	a.	p
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Tata	1	0	0
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—			
Rachael per lb.			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	8	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	10	0
Textile per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix	1	9	0
Pearl	1	7	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukb)	1	7	0
Elphinstone (Balti)	1	9	6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1	9	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 6202-6203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Swan Finlay per lb.			
Pearl per lb.	1	9	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	10	0
Longcloth X quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	8	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.			
E. D. (Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	7	6
Salita—			
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Grey Drill Century—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	0	0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13	12	0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	6
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	6
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece	7	0	0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill :—			
Textile per piece	7	2	0
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check :—			
Textile per piece			
Kasturchand per piece	8	10	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lbs :—			
Textile per piece	9	0	0
Spring per piece			
E. D. Rachael			

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay, Feb. 6. Year, 1922-23	Year, 1921-22
Receipts for the bi-week from 2nd Feb. to 5th Feb. 1923	85,308	50,747
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 5th Feb. 1923	15,13,104	16,62,248
Shipments for the bi week from 2nd Feb to 5th Feb. 1923 Europe	26,617	5,582
China, Japan and Coast Ports	78,557	77,435
Total	1,05,174	83,023
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 5th Feb. 1923. Europe	3,51,642	2,66,948
China Japan and Coast Ports	7,86,493*	7,40,018
Total	11,37,135	10,06,966
Afloat in harbour Europe	24,423	7,403
China, Japan and Coast Ports	69,896	47,577

E. I. C. ASSM. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

		Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	531
F. G. M. G Bengal	March	392
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	452
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June	543

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	430	415	395	380
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	505	490	475	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	540	525	510	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	525	510	495	
M. G. Southerns	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th Feb. 1923

Cotton	34,286 Bales
Wheat	10,4600 [illegible]
Linseed	2,856 "
Rapeseed	3,663 "
Gingellyseed	2,147 "
Poppyseed	220 "
Groundnuts	4 674 "
Castorseed	1,749 "
Rice	3,506 "
Myrabollams	3,8 0 "
Cottonseed	14 980 "
Mowraseed	491 "
Gram	3180 "
Jawar	858 "
Masur	81 "
Barley	1243 "
Bajra	2270 "
Coal	18 47 Tons
2 Days Total	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 6th Feb 1923.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 5/16
Bank Demand	1-4 11.32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 21/32
Fes Demand	50/
American Dollars	315
Honkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	227
Japan	151 1/2
Singapore	173

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51	0	0	7	6	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50	0	0	7	2	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	52	0	0	7	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	4	0	9	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	0	0	10	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	10	0	13	2	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	0	0	12	10	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	77	0	0	15	12	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	74	0	0	15	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	72	0	0	14	12	0
Teelseed Black	69	0	0	14	0	0
Poppyseed, White	12	8	0	13	4	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0	14	0	0
Mowraseed	5	13	0	7	2	0
Barley	33	0	0	—	—	
Castorseed	57	0	0	11	8	0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	38	0	0	5	8	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	7	5	6			
Linseed May	12	10	0			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 24-15-0.
Bars Gold forward—Rs. 24-14-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement—Rs. 24-8-6.
Bars Silver ready—Rs. 78-9-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement—Rs. 78-8-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement—77-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 5/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 11/32.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 3/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 13/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 21/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 15/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 17/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Easy Market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 489.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 529
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 519.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 152½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 146.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 166.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 227.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 173.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D. D Rs. 173.
On New York—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 315.
London Gold ready—sh. 88-4.
London Silver ready—d. 30-13.
London Silver forward—d. 30-9.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet and Steady, India bought, China Banks bought and sold, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—dol. 4.67-7/8.
French Exchange:—Frcs. 73.79.
Belgium Exchange:—Frcs. 83.70.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 24.80.
Italian Exchange:—Liras. 96.70.
German Exchange:—Mrks. 185000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper—Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent. War Loan—Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan—Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan—Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928—Rs. 100.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974—Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930—Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974—Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49—Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974—Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926—Rs. 99/4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932—Rs. 99/12.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935—Rs. 103/8.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

BANKS.

Imperial 1300, India 92, Central 35, Tata Bank 14/8 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 230, Apollo 47/8, Bombay Cotton 880, Bombay Dyeing 1365, Bradbury 815, Century 647/8, Cent.-India 3170, Colaba Land 1940, Coorla 185, Crescent 403/12, Edw. Sassoon 370, Elphinstone 97/8, Fazulbhoy 1095, Gokak 197/8, Ind.-Bleaching 220, Ind.-Malwa 587/8, Jamshed Mfg. 320, Kastoorchand 460, Khatao 390, Kohinoor 1910, Madhavrao Scd. 140, Madhowji 340, Mathuradas 550, M. Petit 3800, Meyer Sassoon 235, Morarji 5300, New Great 607/8, New City 520, Pabani 590, Pearls 855, Phoenix 805, Shapurji 206/4 Simplex 316/4, Standard 2000, Swan 930, Swadeshi 3290, Tata Mill 800 and Vishnu Cotton 2000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 395, B. Burma 440, B. Burma N. I. 132/8, Bt.-Burma pet 7/2, B. Tramway 108/12, B. Steam 147/8, Bundi Cement 25, Ind.-Cement 190, Katni Ord 185, Katni Defd. 900xd, New India 18/8, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Iron Ord. 55, Tata Iron Defd. 180, Tata Hydro 725, Tata Oil 45 and Scindia Steam 9.

SHARE BAZAR.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Feb. 6.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	585	—	—	590
Colaba	—	—	—	1930
Crescent	405	—	—	402-8
Kohinoor	1905	1910	1892-8	1905
Nagpore Ordy.	3170	—	3150	3175
New Great	607-8	—	602-8	606-4
Pearl	852-8	857-8	850	852-8
Phoenix	—	—	—	800
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	880
Bombay Dyeing	1362-8	—	—	1367-8
Sir Shapoorji	207-8	—	205	207-8
Simplex	515	—	510	513-12
Swan	—	—	—	920
Swadeshi	3300	—	3255	3300
Century	645	—	637-8	647-8
Alcock	400	—	—	392-8
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	192-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	185
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	940
Tata Steel Defd.	177-8	185	—	180
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	55
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	25
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	440
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	130
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	140
Bombay Electric Tramway.	110	—	—	108-12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	22-8
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	30

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fort-night ended 31st January 1923 :—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. one Crore	
" Paid up	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	30,00,000
Fixed deposits, Current Accounts, etc.,	13,50,16,000
Sundries	83,92,000
Total	15,14,08,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Governments and other authorised securities	3,94,46,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4,07,47,000
Bills Discounted	1,00,10,000
Bank Premises	38,73,000
Sundries	44,47,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Govt. Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.,	5,28,85,000
Total	15,14,08,000

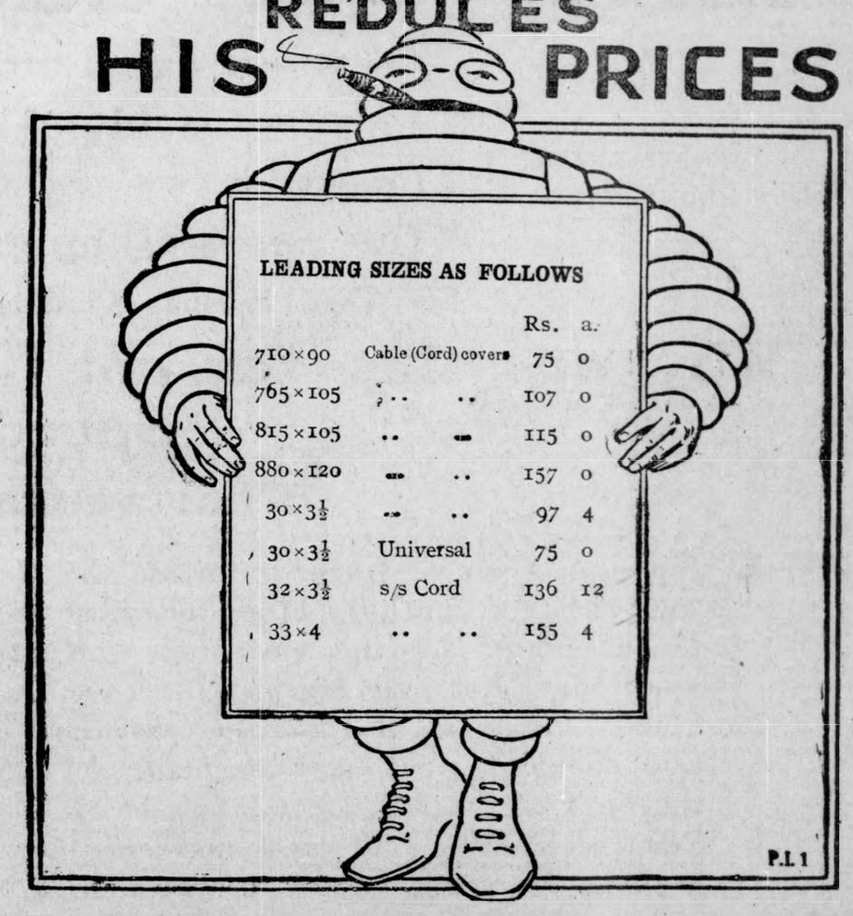
In Calcutta on February 5th the closing telegraphic transfer was sixteen and thirteen thirty seconds pence demand sixteen and seven sixteenth pence.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	h. m.
F	9	0 44	29 6	9	m 6 52	11 1
		0 16	27 0		18 27	11 2
St	10	m 5 54	25 5	10	m 0 20	21 3
		19 48	26 1		12 42	19 9
S	11	m 7 21	26 0	11	m 2 0	21 1
		21 0	26 10		13 57	17 7
M	12	m 8 38	25 2	12	m 3 17	20 6
		21 56	27 8		14 58	17 3
Tu	6	m 2 16	29 5	6	m 8 29	16 5
		14 48	27 8	0	20 28	17 0
W	7	m 2 59	28 6	7	m 9 19	16 1
		15 43	26 11		21 24	19 3
Th	8	m 3 47	27 5	8	m 10 17	17 0
		16 49	26 3		22 33	20 9

MICHELIN REDUCES HIS PRICES



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WORKS 663. Tardeo.
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CONSTIPATION IS A CRIME.

Every man, woman and child pays a heavy penalty for neglected Constipation. Elimination of waste-matter is one of the most important factors in the maintenance of Health. A noted Physician once said:—

"We lavish money on our houses to secure perfect drainage for them, but we fail to secure it for ourselves. If the main drainage system of our dwelling house leaks, saturating the subsoil with sewerage matter, we soon put ourselves in communication with Sanitary authorities.

"Yet we permit the main excretory system of our bodies to harbour foul, stinking and putrifying substances which overflow into all our tissues, flooding them with living disease-producing-germs, and are surprised and often aggrieved because we are stricken down with illness."

Continued Constipation will weaken the strongest constitution. Why continue to let Poison seep into your system and break down your Health? USE CHEBULINE and get rid of your Constipation. Chebuline is not a laxative nor a cathartic. It is a pure extract of vegetables which makes up the deficiency of the right amount of vegetable that is required in your daily food to correct the action of your bowels.

A tablespoonful of CHEBULINE, plain in water or soda, before or after meals, is what you require.

Price 4 oz. bottle, 12 Annas. | 1 lb. bottle, Rs. 2-4 only.
AGENTS WANTED.

HERBAL PHARMACY, Opera House Tram Terminus GIRGAUM BOMBAY. | LABORATORY, Papdy, BASSEIN.

Terrible Motor Crash—Several People Injured.

"The accident was so terrible that the news spread fast."

"The stream of **blood** that had collected in the open drain."

"The accident was such as had never been witnessed in Bombay."

"The car was apparently being driven excessively fast."

See The "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th February 1923, page 7.

Why was this Car not fitted with the "Laythorpe" Road-Speed Controller?

What we claim for the Controller:

1. Fitted to a car or lorry, it makes the driver automatically and absolutely obedient to the law in regard to the speedlimit, no matter what that limit may be.
2. Causes engine to temporarily cease its function should any attempt be made to exceed the limit
3. Reduces possibility of street accidents 50% by keeping the vehicle under proper control.
4. Reduces the work of both Police and Law Courts by making impossible, offences now being tried by hundreds monthly.
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BETTER ASTROLOGER.

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 3 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam.

OUR LADIES' DEPT.

undertakes the washing and cleaning of Ladies' garments. Price List free.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO., Lingerie Launderers and Cleaners, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

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C. M.

CONGRESS WORK IN GUJERAT.

AWAKENING OF KALIPARAJ PEOPLE.

The Publicity Bureau of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following communique to the Press:—

"At a meeting of the Gujarat P. C. C., a sub-committee was appointed to carry on a vigorous propaganda to enrol 3,000 volunteers according to the resolution of the Working Committee and to carry on all necessary publicity work, with a view to concentrate public attention on the resolutions passed by the Gaya Congress.

The Sub-Committee has adopted the following plan of work:

1. Immediate steps should be taken to strenthen all the existing Committees, and to organise village committees in at least one-tenth of the total number of villages in every Taluka. All the necessary work should be completed in these carefully selected villages, before taking up other villages.

2. One whole-time worker should be engaged if possible for every group of ten villages. But at least one or two workers should be engaged by every Taluka Committee. These preliminary arrangements should be completed before the 15th February.

3. Every Committee should enrol at least 5000 members for each lakh of its population.

4. Every Committee should enrol its quota of 3000 volunteers fixed for Gujerat by the Working Committee.

5. Volunteers to be called "Rashtriya Sevaks"—servants of the nation—be also enrolled. They would take the Ahmedabad pledge without its imprisonment clauses, and agree instead to devote one hour per day or one day per week to enrolling members, selling Khaddar and to do other sanitary and social work.

6. Attention should be concentrated on enrolling members and recruiting volunteers upto the 18th of March, the anniversary of the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi.

7. The collection of funds be taken in hand after the Executive Committee of the G. P. C. C. has framed its scheme in accordance with the resolution of the Working Committee.

8. The Committee has fixed a detailed programme of tour in almost all the districts of Gujerat from the 1st February to the 13th March.

Nor has the plan remained a plan merely. Most of the District Committees have met, and resolved upon the necessary steps to be taken immediately in the areas. Special mention may be made of a meeting of all the workers of the Surat District, which has resolved to enroll 50,000 members and 1000 volunteers before the 18th of March. Gujerat is putting itself in working order and, before long, the results of its activities would be placed before the public.

THE KALI-PARAJ AWAKENING.

There are signs of remarkable awakening among the general mass of the Kaliparaj people of Surat. They might aptly be described as the "suppressed" people as they—men as well as their families—pledge themselves to the life-long service of certain farmers in lieu of food, clothing and their marriage expenses. Mahatma Gandhi felt deeply concerned about the pitiable condition of these people, held in semi-slavery by the higher classes, and urged the local workers to take practical steps for their amelioration.

The public would therefore be agreeably surprised to learn that these people as a whole have almost completely given up the use of wine, toddy and flesh-eating. They have also pledged themselves to celibacy as well as abstinence from the use of green vegetables for a period of three months. They are leaving off the use of spiked sticks for driving bullocks. Whole villages have cleaned their houses and destroyed their utensils which had been used uptil now. All men are enjoined to bathe twice and women thrice a day. Thousands who could barely put on tattered rags are clad in Khaddar to-day. While the liquor-shop-keepers have not hesitated to place great temptations in their way, the community has successfully withstood them, and kept firmly to its noble resolve.

A Conference of this and other allied communities was recently held in Shekhupur in Navsari District under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai. J. Patel when about 20000 of these mostly ignorant people were present The Conference resolved to start a Seva-Sangh, an association for their religious, moral, social and economic uplift, and (ii) to start Ashrams (to be maintained from their four-anna subscriptions as Congress members). A Committee was also appointed for the purpose of taking the necesary steps in regard to both these matters. Resolutions were also passed enjoining abstinence from liquors, foreign cloth and heavy stone ornaments. The next meeting of the conference will meet on the 25th of February. All this awakening has largely been brought about under the influence of religion tinged with superstition It may be hoped that the spirit that has carried them so far will inspire them in building up permanent healthy institutions referred to in their resolutions.

MALEGAON CIVIL SUITS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NASIK, Feb. 4.

The hearing of the Malegaon Civil Suits against the Government was resumed before Mr. Advani, District Judge, on Thursday the first instant Mr. R. G. Pradhan having examined all his witnesses for the plaintiffs in the third suit, the Government pleader intimated to the court that he did not wish to lead any evidence on behalf of the Government. Mr. Thakore, advocate then began his argument which took full two days. The counsel submitted that the peculiar circumstances of the case, the conduct of the local officials in trying to exact payment even by coercive measures, the immediate and irreparable nature of the harm that was likely to be caused fully justified the plaintiffs in filing the suit before the expiry of the period of two months' notice as required by section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code. He cited a number of rulings in support of his contentions. He further urged that there was no substance at all in the defendant's objection to the suit that it was barred under Sections 80 and 81 of the Bombay District Police Act and under Section 4 of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act.

Coming to the merits of the case, he closely analysed the Government Notification No. 152 of the Home Department, dated 6th June 1922 directing the recovery of the Punitive Police and the compensation charges from Hindu and Mahomedan shopkeepers on behalf of Momin weavers, and urged that it was illegal on more than one ground. Sections 25 and 26 of the District Police Act, under which the notification was issued, did not auhorize the recovery of such charges from some people, for and on behalf of others. Nor could the Collector intervene and order the recovery of the Police charges as arrears of land revenue until and unless it was clearly established that the Municipality had made default in collecting them. The report of the President of the Malegaon Municipality upon which the Government relied for making out default on the part of the Municipality, proved nothing more than that the Municipality had experienced some difficulties in recovering the amount from the original assesses, viz, the Mahonmedan taxpayers and the Momin weavers. The Municipality was given no opportunity at all to assess and collect the new rate from Hindu and Mahomedan shopkeepers. The District Magistrate's view that the Municipality of Malegaon was a peculiarly incompetent body, and had committed default was not borne out by evidence. Even assuming for argument's sake, that the Municipality, had committed default in recovering the amount from the original assesses under the old notifications now superseded, it would not constitute default in collecting the Police charges from the new assesses within the meaning of the District Police Act, Section 26. As regards compensation charges, the levy of those charges must be authorized by the Commissioner, the Government had no *Locus Standi* at all in the matter. Counsel strongly criticized the inquiry held by Mr. Hulyal, District Deputy Collector, saying that it was conducted in such a way that it can be characterised as little less than farcical. He contended that the notification was clearly *Ultra Vires* and submitted that the Court would be quite justified in declaring it as suit.

The Counsel concluded his address on Friday and the hearing was adjourned till Saturday for Arguments in the other two suits.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

Commenting on the Racial Distinctions Committee's report and the bill to give effect to it the "Madras Mail" says, "the principle of equality demands the abolition of the existing restrictions in favour of nglishmen but surely in devising precautions for impartial trial there should be some limit to the indulging idea that the men who are appointed to the Bench cannot be trusted to mete out justice without fear or favour. The scheme of the mixed bench of Magistrate strikes us as degrading to the Magisterial office."

The "Swarajya" says, "the recommendations propose in main to perpetuate the iniquity by extending it even to Indians. Referring to the interferance of the Secretary of State in the matter of the definition of the European British subject the paper says, "The Secretary of State has shown once more that while he permits the humiliation of Indians by Europeans in other parts of the Empire he is keeping a vigiliant watch over European interests in India.

The "Hindu" says, "The report as well as the bill acquiesces in the existing root of evil of inequality before law. Under the proposed order of things there will be as many cases of failure of justice as before and the citizen's right of equality before law is as far from being a reality as ever.

The "New India" referring to the Secretary of State's interference says, "We can find no justification whatever for the arbitrary and high handed decision of the Secretary of State to depart from the proposal of the Racial Distinctions Committee to put the Colonial on a level with the Indian.

The "Swadesamitran" says, "While an attempt is made to equalise the position of individual Indians and Europeans when actually before the Court, distinctions between the two races as such are sought to be maintained in the act Reform may contribute to a better administration of justice but cannot satisfy the Indian sentiment, which is that the Indians are not placed on a par with the Europeans.

"The Daily Express" says, "From the Indian point of view the process of levelling up might not be looked upon as giving any special privilege or as having removed entirely the distinctions which have been regarded as an indignity and insult to Indians, but the bill is the closest approaching in present circumstances to the solution of the vexed question."

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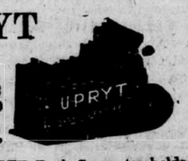

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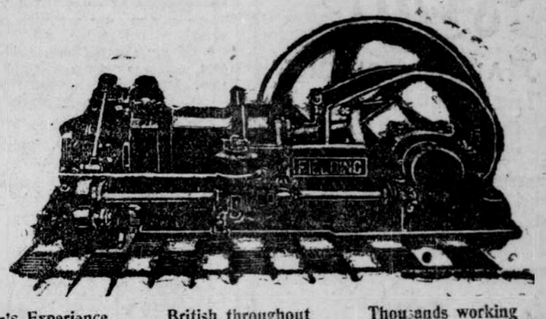

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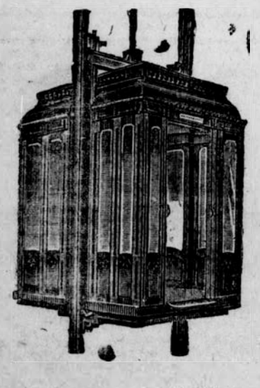

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